The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebels Fallen Back Behind the Rappahannock.

AN ENTIRELY NEW BASE OF OPERATIONS.

THEIR RIGHT WING AT AQUIA CREEK.

The Potomac About Closed by the Rebel Batteries.

A Fleet of Merchant Vessels Collected at Smith's Point.

ALL VESSELS FIRED UPON.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Probability of a Battle Near the Osage River.

Particulars of the Fight at Harper's Ferry

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Information received to-day confirms the belief entertained by prominent military men, that the rebels are falling back even of their original lines at Manassas Junction, and taking up a new line on the south shore of the Rappahannock. I telegraphed you yesterday that the rebels had congregatedabout forty thousand men at Aquia Creek, as was supposed to resist the projected naval expedition. In reality this is now substantially their right wing, made very strong to resist a surprise, and to preclude our cutting off their communications with Richmond. From Aquia Creek their line extends in a northwesterly direction to the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a little west of what is called the Manassas Gap. In front of the Rappahannock they have only scattered pickets and scouts and foraging parties.

It was known on Sunday last that not more than six regiments were at Leesburgh, and that their sick and disabled, and their baggage, had been sent away. To-day, I have positive information that on Tuesday last EWALL'S Brigade, which has been at Sangster's Station, on the Manassas and Alexandria road, ever since the battle of Bull Run, had commenced to retreat, and was known to have fallen back as far as Union Mills, a point in the rear of the last battle-field. There is no considerable number of troops at Fairfax Station. My informant cannot speak with certainty as to the presence of troops at Fairfax Court-house or at Vienna, but he is certain that none occupy the line of railroad in any force between Fairfax Station and Alexandria.

THE POTOMAC CLOSED BY THE REBELS.

The rebels seem to have succeeded in greatly impeding the navigation of the Potomac. Our armed vessels have to pass certain points in the night, and in some instances they get badly peppered at that. The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. MITCHELL, came up to the Yard last night about 11 o'clock, having passed the batteries at and below Shipping Point about 8 o'clock. About twenty shots were fired at her from these batteries—fourteen round shot and six shell—some passing a little ahead, some astern, and some entirely over her. None struck. The tug-boat *Pusey*, which passed ahead of the *Mount Vernon*, was not fired at, but the tug *Robert Leslie*, which came close after her, had several shots come very near her. Capt. MITCHELL reports thirty to forty vessels bound up with Government stores—hay, oats, coal, oysters, etc., lying at Smith's Point, near Sandy Point, where a portion of the Potomac flotilla is at present. None of these vessels dare pass up. There are three batteries, mounting altogether thirteen guns—some officers say twenty-three. There appear to be only four or five guns in each battery. Of these, two are old 32-pounders, rifled at Fredericksburgh, and two 64-pounders, and the others seem to be smooth bore thirty-twos.

There is a battery just opened on Quantico Hill, on the right bank of Quantico Creek, about a half-mile above Shipping Point. The other three are between Shipping Point and Evansport Point, distant about a mile. The river between those points is about 1¾ miles in width, but widens rapidly below Evansport. There is said also to be a battery at Timber Branch, and one gun on the hill above Evansport.

When the *Pawnee* and *Mount Vernon* went down night before last, the *Mount Vernon*, with four hundred marines aboard, went ahead, and passed the batteries about moon-down. The order was given to the marines to lie down as they passed the batteries, and they accordingly laid about, in two deep, on the deck—thus escaping the notice of the enemy.

The *Pawnee* passed the batteries a little after daylight, and was fired at by them in succession. Thirteen shots were fired at her altogether from the three batteries, and of these six struck her. One came through her side into the ward-room, very near the magazine; one struck her amidships, just above the water line; one struck near the catheads; one in the hammock rail, and two aloft. A piece, about a foot long, of one of her knees was shown to me this morning, which was torn off by a shot and thrown through one of her ports on to the *Robert Leslie*, which was alongside.

The *Pocahontas* received a shot in her mainmast, and the *Seminole* had her mizzen-mast shattered. Fortunately no one was injured on any of these vessels. The Aquia Creek battery is silent.

THE SUCCESS OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The brilliant battle at Harper's Ferry, and the determined courage and spirit displayed by our men, are the theme of conversation everywhere. It will do much to encourage our men, and serve to dispirit the rebels. It has thoroughly dissipated the idea that the rebels are so much superior to our troops, with which the rebel leaders have so zealously impressed their deluded followers, and has made our troops feel themselves more than the equals of the traitors.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

It commenced raining very hard this evening. This will cause another rise in the Potomac.

GEN. BANKS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BANKS came to Washington this morning. He visits headquarters for the purpose of arranging the *personnel* of his Staff, and to arrange some matters that required his personal attention.

MATTERS ALONG THE LINES.

All was quiet in front to-day. On the right some of Gen. HANCOCK'S men occasionally have a skirmish with the rebel scouts, who linger in the rear of their army, watching the movements of our troops.

The most important item from the other side of the river is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN to-day, accompanied by Gens. SMITH, MCCALL and HANCOCK, and a strong escort of regular cavalry, proceeded to Vienna, which is five miles west of Lewinsville, and remained there several hours.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Information has been received here from a source entitled to credit, that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the rebel Ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantage with those Powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy for a limited period under their protection.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

The State Department wishes it distinctly understood that under no circumstances will passes be granted for persons to pass into the rebel States. This notice has been given before, but yet applications are daily made for such passes.

COL. SCOTT RECOVERING.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be at the Department a large portion of to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major WM. T. H. BROOKS, U. S. A., has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WM. LILLEY, of Ohio, has been appointed a Brigade-Quartermaster of Volunteers, and assigned to duty with the brigade of Gen. STEVENS.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

It is not now expected that Gen. CAMERON will return to Washington before Monday next.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Yesterday, Gen. HOOKER reviewed, near Bladensburgh, his brigade. Fort Lincoln will be christened in a few days, when the division will be reviewed by the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN. Gen. HOOKER, it will be remembered, is Acting Major-General of the division.

PRESENTATION.

The members of Company G, of the Anderson Zouaves, at Chain Bridge, presented their First Lieutenant, EDWIN P. DAVIS, with a beautiful rifle as a token of regard. The usual speeches were made.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Of the thirty-six rebel prisoners to be released according to the recent special order, only three of them to-day took the oath of allegiance, namely, GEO. LARRIBEE and JOSEPH ELLIOTT, of Maryland; and JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, of Georgia. The others took the oath not to bear arms.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The City Councils, this afternoon, reëlected RICHARD WALLACH Mayor of Washington. His former election was to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Col. BERRET to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner; but as he resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed necessary.

Major W. T. H. BROOKS, United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The President has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, in acknowledgment of the liberal, enlightened and energetic proceedings adopted by his Highness in bringing to speedy and condign punishment the parties who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against an agent of certain American Christian Missionaries in Upper Egypt.

Mr. STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, has returned to Washington from his Summer tour.

There are now 122 political prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY—A RIDE OVER THE ROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

"The army has advanced as far as Lewinsville." So the telegraph announces—briefly, concisely, and as unsatisfactorily as the telegraph—and especially the army telegraph—always tells of "an event." It has the same curt, abortive expression for the light manifestations of a company of skirmishers as for the ponderous, overwhelming momentum of a great Division, with all its glittering muskets, its clattering hoofs and rumbling wheels. "The army has advanced." Nothing more than that ventures over the wires. The place it has left, the road it has traveled, the country it has gone to, the *débris* it has left behind, and the desolation, and the fair fields and quiet homes it has invaded, must be mirrored by fancy, or painted by the "specials." Like the great Generals, by whose order "the army advanced," the telegraph keeps guard upon its utterances, and lets not even the lightning reveal the nakedness of the land over which has swept the unresisted tide of the armed battalions.

From Chain Bridge to Lewinsville is hardly the distance that separates the store and palace of one of your merchant princes. A broad road over a gently undulating country, that a good horse would span in thirty minutes, is all the breadth that the army advanced. But it would take volumes to tell the story of the preparations that had first to be made before we could penetrate even so far as Lewinsville towards the heart of the enemy. Great forts—"tower of strength"—must first be raised up on the hilltops covering the precipitous road that winds down the banks of the Potomac to the Chain Bridge, that in case the advance of the army be resisted by that other army—which is supposed to lie in ambush just back of the horizon—our good troops may have a safe retreat, and not be driven headlong into the river which here rushes through a deep gorge, with a foam and roar in no bad mimicry of Niagara—not so broad, and deep and mighty, but frequently as boisterous and wild and confusing. There must be cannon frowning defiance to cover the advance, and jagged abattis and rifle-pits and ditches to retard and receive the wolf should he turn and show his teeth, and become the pursuer instead of the pursued. All these are prime necessities to an army of occupation, but they make a woeful waste of the country occupied. For as far as the eye can reach around the once quiet homestead where but a few days since Gen. SMITH had his headquarters, it now rests upon nothing that shadows the ground. Every tree has fallen before the axes of the pioneers. They have literally cut their way to the far hill-tops, and the forests that waved in the wind a graceful welcome to their green and luxuriant shades, lay low on the ground—their faded and withered leaves giving to the landscape the brown and sombre color in which Nature always paints desolation. But a little while ago, all these hillsides and valleys hereabout were swarming with armed men. At the long-roll, the bayonets bristled over them like the fabled claymores of Clan Alpine. At headquarters, there was a crowd of jaunty orderlies, of stalwart dragoons and the crimson trappings of cannoniers. There were sentries marching to and fro before the long piazza' and when the General came dashing up, the guard turned out to present arms, and the little drums rolled out a rattling salutation.

In the glitter and parade of the uniformed hosts, the little old house looked cheery and bustling, and full of the great world there. But the army has advanced, the panoply of war has gone on, and left the little old house, and, like a street wanton stripped of her sham jewels, and her paint, and her flaunting ribbons, and her rustling silks, the little old house looks all the more naked and forbidding by the contrasts it has so suddenly presented. On the distant posts there are still sentinels pacing up and down; but they look isolated and lonesome, as if, in their eagerness for a greeting, they would remember to forget the purpose of their being there, and let you into the mysteries of their scarps and counter-scarps, their covered ways and salients, without even so much as demanding the countersign, and certainly omitting the usual formality of seeming to decipher the chirography of Commander MCCLELLAN'S Adjutant. But at the little old house there is nothing living to be seen. Even the cornstalks in the garden, the vines on the walls, and the shrubbery in the front, are dressed in the livery of death. They have worn off their best attire, and withered away, as has many a fair prototype before them, by keeping company with the soldier men. Oh! yes, there is one living thing. Hale and hearty, too, he is—and he is living all over. It is one of the institutions of the country—indeed, it is "the institution." He sits on the broken porch, and looks as if he was luxuriating on the desolation around him. He don't know, just now, where he belongs, or to whom. His master is "off there somewhere," and he "tinks he's a fightin." But he does know that for once he is free to go and come anywhere within the lines, and that he gets enough to eat without having "berry much to do." Of course I asked him: "Where is the army?" and, of course, he answers: "'Deed, I doesn't know—they's done gone on, Massa." That was "a thousand-dollar nigger" twelve months ago; but, like the country we are in, he's of no account now. If the man grows old he will be as worthless as his owner.

Our last halting place—where the little old house stands—is on the upper plateau of the Potomac. The river foams and frets three or four hundred feet below, and to the north and west the country rolls away in gentle undulations, the swell of the hills rising gently up to an average elevation of forty or fifty feet, and then sloping off almost imperceptibly, the descent being just sufficient for thorough drainage. A more magnificent stretch of country, the sun never warmed into fertility. It has been blooming once it wears even now the semblance of thrift, in the tramped fields and in the deserted homesteads. If but now a small proportion of the hosts that have marched over it could turn their swords into plow-shares, and enjoy here the protection of the laws, the supremacy of which they are in arms to assert, they would make these fields as fruitful as the Valley of the Mohawk or the Flats of the Genesee. Now there is neither corn on the ear, oats in the sheaf nor hay in the mow. There was, but is not. What with rebel marauders on the one side, and "military necessities" on the other, the land is thoroughly stripped of all that could sustain life. Fortunately, there is nothing native left to feel the want of food. The horses, the cows, the pigs and the chickens have disappeared with the life-sustaining resources of the district. Our regiments march on and off meadow and stubble-field, without questioning or hindrance, and walk unbidden into tenantless houses whose bare floors and empty chambers alone repulse them.

It is Sunday, and the "General Order" is most rigidly enforced. For three miles I have met only occasionally an officer or an orderly galloping towards Washington. The army-wagon—*impedimenta*—has a day of rest. The old turnpike is already netted and rough with their almost incessant rolling, and the light buggy must move slow and cautiously. The sky is overcast, and the air has the raw dampness that forebodes rain. With these surroundings, the solitude has so much of peace and gloom that I welcome almost joyfully the sight of the white tents around what was once LANGLEY'S hostlery. In other times this must have been a pleasant resort. It is just about a ten-mile drive from Washington, and, embowered as it is in a grove on an eminence, reminds you of what CATO'S used to be on the Third-avenue, or of BURNHAM'S on the Bloomingdale. Here Gen. MCCALL has his headquarters now, and around him lay the legions of the Pennsylvania Reserve. They moved over from Tennally Town to make room for the latest arrivals from New-England and New-York. In drill they have the precision of veterans, and the discipline of the camps seems as near perfection as it is possible for volunteers to attain. But even the best discipline of the camp is but a softened name for destruction. The fences disappear, the shrubbery is destroyed, the fruit is gone, the door yard down and the building defaced, before Discipline comes up with the encampment of an advancing army. She seems to be always lagging behind on the old camping ground, seeing that everything worthless is moved on, and only gets to the front when the mischief is done.

Beyond and around Langley's the axman is again mowing a broad swath of timber. The felled trees are green now with their Summer foliage, and so the whole country looks fresh and as if clad in verdure. By and by, however, the sombre brown will come out. The seeds of desolation have already been sown broadcast, and they will grow up and produce the same terrible reality as that we witnessed back at the little old house.

It is a mile, perhaps, from Langley's to the extreme western limits of our encampments. Upon an eminence, which rises like a cone from the plain, are the headquarters of Gen. HANCOCK. He is on the outermost verge—standing next to the foe, and in his front. From his camp cot could be seen over the intervening valley, the mounted scouts of the rebels, patroling the hills and watching the movements of his brigade as it marched up the road, pitched its tents, and planted its batteries, ready for defense or offense, as the rebels should elect. They came out once in force on Miner's Hill, as if to accept the challenge to battle; they brought to the front the Parrott gun and the brass howitzers they took—but did not capture—at Stone Bridge, and behind they massed infantry and cavalry, as in battle line. But nothing more. Doubtless "for prudential reasons," as their friend Mr. BUCHANAN used to say, they thought it best not to open fire. When the rebels' courage oozed out, and they hid themselves behind the crown of Miner's Hill, there faded away the prospect of a mighty pretty fight. Our side were ready that time, and would have waded in with a will. On all the road from Washington to New-Orleans there cannot be another such a battle-field for a fair fight. There is hardly a perceptible difference in the altitude of the positions occupied by the two forces, and between lay one unbroken plain about two and a half miles broad, with only here and there a house or a clump of trees to break the shock or cover the advance of the contending armies. It is said that when the rebels finally retired, Gen. HANCOCK looked as disconsolate as if he parted with old friends, and that AYRES was mad with disappointment. AYRES has got a battery of new guns, and is naturally anxious to test their range, so you can easily believe that he was anything but pleased when so good a target was taken down.

But I started to tell you of the devastation of war, and I am condoling with the disappointments of a General. All idle, that, for it is hardly possible that the rebels will always elude his embrace as they did on that day, and he will yet have his opportunity. The Germans say that "the future of every man is written on his face." If there is not honor and glory broadly written on the face of Gen. HANCOCK, I misinterpret the language of faces. He has a name that would make a man fight, whether he had or had not the will. He evidently has the will, and that is backed by the experience of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Contreras and Cherubusco. I have no doubt that he will prove himself, when opportunity occurs, worthy of the post of honor and of danger in which the instinct of Gen. MCCLELLAN has placed him.

Even around the outposts, that necessity which knows no law is fiercely predominant. The house in which Gen. HANCOCK has his quarters stands on the pinnacle of the knoll, or cone, I have described. It was originally one of the most comfortable and convenient of any hereabouts. The cone was covered with timber—not the small, second growth of the surrounding country, but real ancestral oaks—grand old monarchs of the last century's forests. On all the slope, that faced toward Miner's Hill, and towards the supposed lurking-place of the enemy, the soldiers have cut away the trees, and turned them into an abattis. Around the house, and half-way up the slope, a deep rifle-pit has been dug, from which thousands of men could deal death upon an advancing line. On the lawn stand Parrott guns and howitzers, and limbers and caissons, and the smooth sod and the walks are tramped up by the picketed horses. It has evidently been the labor and the pride of years. Any one who had dug and delved, and planted and watched, with the hope and the prospect of enjoyment, can appreciate the feelings of one who sees all the labor of years thus cast down, as it were, in an hour. I could but think, as I saw the old trees prostrated, of the little home far away on the peaceful shores of the Hudson, and hope that it might neither witness the carnage nor the devastation of war.

Since our army advanced, the enemy have been shy of showing themselves around Lewinsville. Occasionally AYRES drops a shell where it is possible they may be, or MOTT sends to their late haunts a messenger by the mouth of his rifled Parrotts. But they don't respond. Whether they are shy or only sullen, neither AYRES' shell nor MOTT'S conicals can determine. If they don't respond soon, it is possible that Gen. HANCOCK may look for them in person, accompanied by a few friends, and I shall hope to be present at the interview. LEO.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS BADLY DEFEATED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Passengers from Harper's Ferry state that there was quite a battle, yesterday, near that place, between two regiments of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers, and the First Regiment of Wisconsin and some companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Whilst the cannonading was going on across the river, Col. GEARY crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one thirty-two pounder, which he brought back with him across the river into camp. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. BANKS.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Regiment, the Third Wisconsin, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. JOHN W. GEARY, and 3,000 rebels.

Early yesterday morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies, under Maj. J. P. GOULD, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours when three companies of the Third Wisconsin Regimen crossed the river, formed into line and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Col. GEARY at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position, and recaptured the 32-pounder, a columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated.

The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and five hundred cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. ASHBY, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the rebels killed.

CONFIRMATORY PARTICULARS.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Col. GEARY, with a part of the force under his command, achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar, Va., against a greatly superior force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, capturing one 32-pounder and some prisoners, who report the rebel loss as not less than 150 in killed and wounded. Our loss was 4 killed and 7 wounded; 1 mortally and 1 missing.

Col. GEARY was slightly wounded by a shell.

The fight lasted five hours.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PRISONER

DARNESTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

In a previous communication was narrated the fact of a party of eleven scouts from the New-York Thirty-fourth having crossed the river, and being attacked and cut to pieces by a superior number of the rebels. The particulars of the affair are thus detailed by Corporal ROBERT GRACEY, of the party, who, until his return on Monday night, was supposed to have been dead, as he was seen to fall in the field of the skirmish.

On the night of the 16th of September, a detachment of twelve men crossed the Potomac, for the purpose of reconnoitering and foraging. When reaching about half a mile from the river, they were attacked by fifteen rebels, two of whom were instantly killed, viz., O. P. DARLING and —— BROWNLEY. Among the wounded was my informant, Corporal GRACEY, of Company H,, a man of gigantic frame and iron endurance.

As GRACEY lay wounded upon the ground, a rebel named MCCARTHY LOWE, a farmer, residing in the vicinity, rushed up and shot him twice, both balls taking effect, and was stopped from firing a third time by his captain. One of the balls penetrated GRACEY'S back in a slanting direction and came out on his left side. The other, entering the back, lodged in his left lung, where it still remains.

After a grand exultation at the successful accomplishment of their feat, the rebels took up the wounded and conveyed them to the village of Drainesville, about four miles distant. GRACEY, being a man of no ordinary weight, was placed upon a rail and carried by four stout men, until they found a more comfortable conveyance. On arriving at Drainesville, the victors indulged in liquor with their friends, and held a grand jubilee over their victory. Here GRACEY remained about two weeks, during which time he was kindly cared for both by his keepers and the family where he lodged. Fearing an attack from Gen. STONE'S command, he was then conveyed to Fairfax Court-house in one of our own ambulances, captured at Bull Run.

His two weeks' stay at Fairfax was not of an unpleasant character, considering all the circumstances. He was placed in the hospital under guard of Lieut. THOMAS ADRIAN, and his command of the Tiger Rifles, of Louisiana, who furnished him with more condiments, luxuries and personal attentions than were bestowed upon their own sick. Lieut. ADRIAN frequently and jocularly remarked, as an excuse for this, that his object was a selfish one. He wanted to take GRACEY to the South and exhibit him, *à la Barnum*, as a fine specimen of the living Yankee, who couldn't be killed.

In this hospital the inmates were mostly members of the First Virginia Regiment. Every day or two those seriously ill were sent to Richmond, as it was feared that Gen. MCCLELLAN would attack the rebel lines. Among the prisoner patients there, however, was one named WALTER HEMMETT, who was wounded in the mouth in some skirmish. HEMMETT played the deaf and dumb *rôle* to perfection, deceiving even GRACEY himself until the day previous to the latter's escape, when HEMMETT agreed to join GRACEY in making their escape.

During GRACEY'S confinement his sufferings were intense, as evidenced by a comparison of his former with his present weight. His attendants furnished him with opium every day for his drink; but he treasured it up as a means of his ultimate escape. One night, after he became able to move about, he drugged the beverage of his attendants, and then left the hospital in pursuit of some cold water for a violent toothache. After passing the outer guard he fell in with the sentinels of three distinct lines outside the village. He was repeatedly hailed and fired at three times, but all the balls failed to harm him.

After awaiting, as agreed upon, for his friend HEMMENT, and the latter not appearing, he started toward the Potomac, at the point of his capture, but in consequence of large rebel forces, he was compelled to diverge in a westerly direction, crossing Bull Run, and thence taking a circuitous and serpentine route to avoid open land and observation. After three days of hunger and suffering, he reached the Potomac opposite the encampment of the Thirty-fourth at midnight, when he was compelled to lay there till day-break, as the pickets declined to cross the river at night.

While in the hospital at Fairfax, GRACEY had opportunities of becoming familiar with many important facts. He occasionally overhead conversations between officers and the Surgeon of the hospital; saw BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET in conversation on several occasions together, and inferred that LONGSTREET held some important commission. On the 5th inst., JEFF. DAVIS was at Fairfax, and spent several hours with BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET and other officers. Gen. JOHNSTON was understood to be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood, but GRACEY did not see him.

On one occasion, Gen. LONGSTREET said to the Surgeon that the rebel forces in front of Washington were so scattered that, if attacked at any point in the line, there must necessarily be an abrupt retreat by all upon Manassas,—"our Gibraltar, where Yankee blood would refresh and enrich Virginia soil!" They think it impossible to be driven from this point. It was generally believed that BEAUREGARD would burn the village of Fairfax Court-house, if compelled to evacuate it.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of rebel troops in and around Fairfax. They were variously estimated at 50,000 to 100,000. As far as GRACEY'S observation went, they were better fed than clothed, but he heard of no complaint in regard to the later, although their uniforms present a curious mixture, grey predominating over other shades of color. Salt had been scarce, but the supply was becoming more plentiful. He learned that hundreds of men were employed on the sea shore in evaporating, each man producing, on an average, two bushels per day. It was also coming in freely from the western part of the State.

On his homeward route GRACEY saw, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Fairfax, a breastwork about thirty rods long and five feet high; but no troops were then stationed there. He saw no large bodies of troops north of the Great Falls, but laid concealed while a baggage train of forty wagons passed towards Leesburgh.

While at Drainesville, a large force of the rebels were understood to be shelling our forces at the Great Falls, and twenty-two of the Tiger Rifles and several citizens went thither to see the sport, but did not remain long. A man named WALKER, who lives in sight of the Thirty-fourth, was at Drainesville, and wanted to have GRACEY shot at once. He will be remembered by the Thirty-fourth, for his kind intentions.

Everything published by our journals was copied into the Richmond papers in detail. The rebels and citizens think the Thirty-fourth a terrible and unconquerable set of "Yankees," and fear to go near the river in front of the encampment.

Coffee was scarce at Fairfax, but whisky rations were issued instead.

Yesterday afternoon a picket reported that the battery attached to the Twelfth Massachusetts, had shelled a body of rebels opposite Whitehouse lock. The guns were distinctly heard, but no particulars have been received.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 16,
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The gunboat *Seminole* has arrived from Washington. When passing Evansport, above Aquia Creek, she was fired upon by the rebel batteries. Four out of forty shots took effect, one nearly carrying away her mizzenmast. No one on board was injured. The *Seminole* returned twenty-six shells, some of which burst over the rebel battery.

The gunboat *Flag* has sent up a valuable prize, taken a short distance off Fort Sumter, laden with molasses, fruit, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several prisoners, who were tried a short time since, by general Court-martial, on Governor's Island, and sentenced to various terms of confinement and hard labor, for desertion and other offences, have been pardoned and returned to duty, on recommendation of Col. G. LOOMIS, the commanding officer, who has always borne the character of a kind-hearted gentleman. The men have shown their appreciation of the clemency extended to them, by behaving like good and well-conducted soldiers since their liberation.

A garrison Court-martial assembled on Governor's Island, on Monday last, and tried a few prisoners for minor offences.

Another Fort Hatteras prisoner was buried on Wednesday.

The crews of the Government barges running between Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and New-York, have been relieved by men selected from the Texan soldiers. One or two of the old hands are kept in the barges for the purpose of teaching the Texans how to "feather their oars."

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard continues extremely active, notwithstanding the great number of vessels which have recently left there. The purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* was put into commission yesterday. The following is the official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. A. NICHOLSON; Acting Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. P. K. Mygatt; Midshipman, J. P. Bradley; Acting Masters, J. W. Dick, E. McKeegi, and R. E. Lyttle; First Assistant Engineer, J. Tucker; Second Assistant, J. Turner; Third Assistants, G. E. Barry and C. Howard; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. J. Sweet.

The bark *Brazileira* was also put into commission with the following list of officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, C. H. W. BEHM; Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. Vevers; Acting Masters, J. Baker and W. T. Gillespie; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. A. D. Noyes; Master's Mates, J. Such, J. Shore, and W. F. Pratt.

The purchased steamer *Bienville* arrived at the Yard yesterday for the purpose of being fitted out, armed, and put into commission. The *Bienville* is a very powerful steamer.

The *Santiago de Cuba* was hauled alongside the wharf and keeled over, and the caulkers are now busy at work upon her.

The new gunboat *Pembina* and the bark *Gem of the Sea*, did not sail on Wednesday evening. They left the Navy-yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery.

The old frigate *Brandywine* has been thoroughly repainted and fixed up, and her stores are being put on board as quickly as possible. The lower hold is already full. She will not be ready for sea for ten or twelve days yet. The *Connecticut*, which was to have towed her down to Fortress Monroe, having gone in chase of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, another steamer will have to be selected to take her to her destination.

The ship *Courier* sailed yesterday for Fortress Monroe. She is expected to cruise in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE'S ARMY BEYOND THE OSAGE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A scout who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. PRICE'S army on Sunday was at Clintonville, Cedar County, which is twenty-five miles south of Papinsville, on the Carthage road. The whole army have effected the passage of the Osage, and are still in full retreat.

PRICE TO MAKE A STAND AT THE OSAGE.

CAMP MCKINSTRY,
NEAR SYRACUSE, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Gen. FREMONT has sent a dispatch here stating that he has reasons to believe that STERLING PRICE has retraced, or will retrace, his steps to the Osage, and there make a stand, and give our forces battle.

Adjutant SMITH informs me that he has raised over 10,000 men for the Missouri State Militia, and thinks he will be enabled, in due season, to obtain the remainder of the 42,000.

A large supply of transportation is now on its way here from St. Louis.

GEN. SIEGEL ACROSS THE OSAGE.

HEADQUARTERS AT WARSAW, Mo.,
Wednesday, Oct. 16.

We are here with parts of Gens. SIEGEL'S and ASBOTH'S Divisions.

Gen. SIEGEL'S Advance is already across the Osage His cavalry to-day had a skirmish with one of the enemy's mounted parties, and took three prisoners. He is in possession of the bridge over the Pomme de Terre River, with infantry and artillery.

The main body of the enemy is reported 45 miles distant.

A SKIRMISH NEAR LEBANON.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Thirty-one more of our wounded soldiers arrived from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday morning, 20 miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major WRIGHT'S Battalion, attached to Gen. WYMAN'S command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major WRIGHT surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear, and competely routed them, killing about 30, and taking the same number prisoners. Major WRIGHT'S loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

The report that Col. TAYLOR'S Regiment of rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched north is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen. PRICE on the Osage.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17.

In the ordinance providing for the abolishing of certain officers, reduction of salaries, and testing the loyalty of the civil officers of this State, which was passed by the State Convention yesterday, is a section providing that all persons taking the oath prescribed by this ordinance within thirty days of its passage, shall be exempt from arrest or punishment for taking up arms against the Provisional Government of this State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies, in this civil war; and the Governor is directed to request the President, in the name of the People of Missouri, by proclamation, to exempt all persons taking the said oath from all penalties incurred by taking up arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the present civil war.

MOVEMENTS OF LANE AND STURGIS.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM KANSAS CITY AND PURSUIT OF PRICE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We have a batch of letters from Kansas, of all sorts of dates, referring to all sorts of events. From them we compile the following, which is new:

Generals LANE and STURGIS, the latter in command, left Kansas City on Friday last, by order of Gen. SIEGEL, with about six thousand men, for the southeast, with the, intention, if possible, of making a junction with SIEGEL, at or near the crossing of the Osage, for the purpose of cutting off PRICE. The rebel leader was supposed to be in the southeast corner of Bates County—(Bates County joins Kansas, and the particular locality in which PRICE was heard from, is probably sixty-five miles from Kansas City,)—unquestionably on the road to Fort Scott, just over the Kansas border. If the accounts of his whereabouts on Wednesday last are correct, he has two days in time and sixty odd miles in distance the start of his pursuers. A few miles ahead of him is the Osage, now greatly swollen by the recent rains; but at Papinsville, sixteen miles from his last known camp, is or was a bridge. It is said that this was destroyed by Gen. RAINS in one of his raids in that quarter; but it may have been rebuilt. If so, the crossing will be easy; and on the south side, by burning the bridge, he may bid SIEGEL defiance, and march either to Fort Scott or Arkansas, at his leisure. The two ferries in that vicinity—one above and the other a few miles below Papinsville—he will probably use and destroy. Fording, in the present stage of the water, is out of the question. At Fort Scott, there is only one regiment—Col. JUDSON'S Home Guards—of course not enough to offer any effectual resistance. Luckily, the considerable amount of Government stores lately at the fort, (the fort, by the way, is only a temporary defence against Indians,) were removed by LANE, a short time since, to Camp Lincoln, a place of greater security, on the Little Osage, 14 miles northwest. At the camp are only two companies, but they are well intrenched. Reinforced by the Home Guards at the fort, they may be able to hold out until SIEGEL reaches them. It is not probable, however, that PRICE will wait an attack. His object is to put as many miles between himself and the National army as he possibly can and in the shortest possible time. As soon as his scouts tell him of the approach of LANE and SIEGEL, his course will be as near a bee-line for Arkansas as the roads will permit.

Now, if the above is reliable, he will make his escape. Possibly we are misinformed as to SIEGEL'S whereabouts; but if his movement was to be timed by LANE'S, we may pronounce the game at an end, unless PRICE is caught by a flood in the Osage, and finds no bridge ready for his transit. In that event, the pursuers may come up with him, and if they do, his fate is certain.

We trust that there is some mistake as to the intelligence concerning SIEGEL; but of the date of the departure of STURGIS and Lane, there can be no doubt. LANE was certainly at Leavenworth on Thursday, where he made a speech. It is hard to believe that PRICE has got off, when we remember the resources in the hands of the commander of the Department; but unless our latest advices are contradicted, we can come to no other conclusion.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter is viewed here as timely and significant, showing the necessity of preparing for any interference of foreign Powers, and occasioned a decline in State Stocks. Reading Railroad and other securities are steady.

It is reported here that the Government has superseded the commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston, leading to a suspicion that the reported escape of the *Nashville* is correct.

THE CIRCULAR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Secretary SEWARD'S circular attracts no special attention, but its suggestions in favor of State action for coast defences, meets with general approval. The circular had no perceptible effect on stocks or the money market to-day.

THE REBELLION.

Origin and Nature of the Southern Rebellion —Characteristics of the Two Sections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

I read, with interest, your comments in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 7th inst., upon the views expressed by the London *Times* of a recent date upon the civil war in America. I presume upon the privilege of an old correspondent to review the reviewer, and to express the opinion that the London *Times* is nearer correct than the NEW-YORK TIMES as to the causes of the present conflict. Respecting prospective results, that is more delicate ground, and I am not prepared to say that your means of information are not so much superior to those of your London namesake as to make your opinion of the probable issue of the contest more trustworthy than its anticipations are.

The London *Times* thinks that Slavery has little or nothing to do with the rebellion. You think "it has all to do with it." The organ of British opinion is entirely right upon this point. Peculiarities of race, and differences of climate and pursuits are the natural causes of this war, which has been gradually but surely coming on for six teen years. A dissolution of the American Union, or a fierce civil war for its preservation, became inevitable when Texas was annexed, in 1845. That event gave the South absolute control of the Government, and was consummated under such circumstances as to prove that the supremacy so obtained would be used only for the degradation and oppression of the free States, and in preparations for the establishment of Southern independence whenever the North should reclaim its share of authority. The correspondence of CALHOUN and UPSHUR showed that they regarded annexation simply as the corner-stone of a Southern Empire. The system of movements for building up the Southern Government has been well carried out. Slavery has been the cause of nothing; it was made the occasion of ceaseless quarrels between the North and South, but the enmity between them had a deeper root. The source and origin of our troubles was the implacable hostility of the Southern people, as a whole, against the Free States and their inhabitants. If we seek for the natural cause of this war we have no further to go than the natural depravity of the "race," if you choose so to designate them, who inhabit the revolted States. There never has been any other serious matter of difference between the two sections than this one, to wit: the devilish, savage, instinctive, unreasoning malignity of the South toward the North. Nothing could remove it, nor allay it, or sensibly mitigate it. The South was more fiercely excited, and seemed animated by a more demoniac fury upon Slavery from 1850 to 1854, when every guarantee of every privilege she claimed in connection with the institution had been granted to her, and was sedulously secured, than at any other time during my recollection. Yet her hatred toward the North was no less outrageous on the tariff, on the removal of Southern Indians, on conflicts of authority between National and State Courts, and in reference to public lands and improvements, than in regard to Slavery.

"Difference of race" is a convenient term which is made to cover up a great deal of cant; yet it involves much useful and applicable truth. So far as respects origin and descent, there is no material difference between the white people of the North and of the South. The stock has been furnished by the inferior classes of population of the British Islands and Germany. General emigration does not take away the best blood, or the best to do in the world, from any country. The lying boast of Southern writers, that their population is to any appreciable extent made up of the posterity of cavaliers, or other persons of aristocratic degree, is as silly as it is false. Of the few hundred dissolute and drunken cavaliers who fled to America to escape the swords of the victorious Puritans and Roundheads, a majority found refuge in Virginia; but they brought no women with them, and left no posterity, unless what may have sprung from a union with the squaws of the natives, or imported female servants. Of Norman names peculiar to "master races," far the greater number are found at the North. In fact, the South was settled principally by *subject* races. Immediately after the Jamestown Colony was founded, cargoes of women were sent out from London, for the single purpose of propagating a popula ion for the new State, which were sold to such suitors as were prepared, then and there, to lay the foundations of the first families of Virginia, for a certain quantity of tobacco per head. That was the beginning of the *first* families; how the second and third originated might be a subject of curious inquiry. Owing to the mild climate of the South, the British Government deported its prisoners of war as well as its criminals to that region, because shelter and subsistence were cheap. Thus CROMWELL sent over many cargoes of the wretched Irish Kerns, whom he spared or had not time to slay at Limerick, Cork, and other places. They were transported "to the plantations in America," that is, to the Southern Colonies. So with his Scotch prisoners, after Dunbar and Worcester; they were transmitted to the same haven of rest. And again, in 1715 and 1745, the poor Highlanders and other rebels who succumbed to fate, were sent to reinforce the rural aristocracy of North and South Carolina. The Huguenots belonged to the same order of conquered, subject and fugitive people. They were honest and respectable mechanics, weavers, spinners, tanners and machinists, but were driven from France by the superior power of their enemies. They were regarded as obstinate rebels, and were expelled from their country accordingly. The most hardy and enterprising of this band of worthy emigrants settled in New-York, the others scattered through the South, where they have lost every honorable distinction which they brought from the mother country. These facts are historical. They establish the postulate that the greater part of the Southern aristocracy must trace its descent from a convict on the one side and a scullion on the other. None but themselves have raised this question of descent, and they must abide by the proofs.

But the matter of race and its influences do not depend upon descent. The characteristics of the country they live in, the climate, the food, and the fixed political institutions stamp the inhabitants of a country, with the marks of race. The Southern variety of man living in the States south of the Susquehanna, certainly is a different animal from that living north; and I think, with the London *Times*, that it is that difference which has made the rebellion and the war. The intellectual and moral type of the Southern animal is an immense capacity for hatred. The special object of his ferocity is a Northern man, whom he never alludes to except as a Yankee, a term which in his judgment includes everything that is abominable and detestable. This conviction is stamped upon his nature, and the feeling of savage malignity which it nurtures he cherishes as the first of the virtues. But the only reason why he hates Yankees worse than other men is that he comes most frequently in contact with them. He "despises" Englishmen and Mexicans quite as thoroughly when he happens to come into collision with them, and cannot discover the slightest impropriety in cutting the throats of Central Americans or Cubans if Southern interests demand it.

Notwithstanding all the stuff that has been printed in the newspapers, and preached and spoken from the pulpit and the rostrum, about "our brethren of the South," and "the devotion of Americans to a common flag," there has been no union of sentiment or policy between the people of the North and the South for the last twenty years. Not that the North returned the bitter feelings, and accepted the antagonism which the South forced upon her, but simply because the last named section would have no union, and steadily pursued the measures necessary to effect a separation. That Slavery has had very little to do with the rebellion, is plain enough, from the two facts that the South has carried, or had conceded to her, nearly all the schemes which she thought essential to make Slavery the dominant power in the Republic, and yet the South has gone into revolt.

I think you are quite mistaken in supposing that the South was for the Union before the war. They have *never* been for the Union since the established importance of the cotton crop inspired them with the hope that the European nations, which are chief consumers of that article, would protect them in the assertion of their independence. This idea originated certainly as long ago as 1835. The prophet of the rebellion, Prof. TUCKER, wrote his *Partisan Leader* in 1836, which is simply his report of the plans then entertained by the Southern leaders at Washington for the forcible separation of the States. TUCKER supposes the rebellion which broke out in 1860 to have commenced in 1848. He does not speak of Slavery as one of the causes of it, but gives as the reasons of the revolt a desire for commercial and political independence, and a hatred of the Yankees. Even if the Government had not done, or engaged to permit to be done, about everything for Slavery which the South has asked, it is certain that the Southern Confederacy, if successfully established, can do nothing for it which could not have been accomplished in the Union for that interest. But I base my opinion of Southern hostility to the Union for the last quarter of a century upon more general and wider ground. The whole South has talked disunion, and treason to the Government has been the political creed of a party so strong that it has been able to crush all effective opposition. Senators and Representatives from the South have repudiated the Union in debate, and have, without rebuke, defied the authority of the Government, and declared that, in innumerable contingencies, it should not be executed within their States.

Slavery has probably much to do with the intensity of the antagonism which prevails between the Free and Southern States, but it has not been nearly so potential as is almost universally imagined. Whatever the feeling is, it is not recent. A debate on a Slavery petition in the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution was as furious and minatory on the part of the Carolinians and Georgians as any that has ever since taken place. So, too, in the Revolutionary war, there was a virulent hostility professed and acted upon by officers and men from the south of the Potomac towards their countrymen from the north of it, which was the fit precursor of the ruffianism since developed in Congress.

We can easily account for it. The Southern people were then almost altogether agriculturists. Their work was done, as it is now, by negroes. They had a contempt for industry. They despised commerce and mechanics, and any and all pursuits by which people earned a living for themselves. The same sentiment prevailed at the same time among the petty Highland chieftains and their henchmen. Though their dwellings were huts, their food goat or ewe's milk, their costume a kilt of untanned skin, and their most weapon a hacked claymore, more like a scythe than a sword, they were ever ready to assert their superiority over the Lowlander, and insult and fight with him because he obtained a regular livelihood by some decent occupation.

It is needless to say that the Northern character is the precise opposite of all this, and that the London *Times* knows and presumes upon it. Probably that journal supposes that a people like our Southerners must be invincible in the field, and that their prowess in war will be in proportion to the intensity and inveteracy of their evil passions; but it has examples of the contrary nearer home. Proud, conceited, and savage, as they were, the Highlanders were finally subdued, and such of them as were not exiled to our plantations, were reduced to the condition of good citizens. For five hundred years the Irish were in revolt against the English Government. Abating only the vanity, which makes our rebels so many bladders of conceit, there is a wonderful resemblance between Irish and Southern character. But the Irish were subjugated, again and again; they were cruelly massacred; they were shamefully oppressed; they were starved, hanged, transported and imprisoned, but eight millions of Irishmen were, nevertheless conquered, and completely consolidated with the nation, country and Government, to loathe, hate, and resist which, has been Ireland's history for six or seven centuries.

There never was any assumption more unfounded than that so frequently advanced by the London *Times* and the other British converts to the morals of slave-breeding and repudiation, that a conquered people cannot be held in subjection to the authority which they have attempted to throw off. The present map of the world shows a hundred instances to the contrary. In our own day, Hungary has been conquered by Austria, the ancient kingdom of Poland has been partitioned and annihilated. Venice has been held for centuries a conquered province of her German aggressors, though she has made a dozen efforts to gain her freedom. All India is the conquered dependency of England, as Ireland and Wales are. It is possible that the South may prove an exception to the general rule. We may be unable to conquer the revolted States, or, if conquered, it may be impossible to hold them. But it is certain there can be no reunion with the rebel States or people but by the thorough subjugation of them. They must be conquered and punished. Their insolence must be rebuked and humbled, and they must be so perfectly chastised that they will not hereafter have the power to rebel against the National Government. Union with them on any other terms is not practicable nor desirable. AQUIDAY.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Valley of the Ohio United for the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN NEW-YORK, (FROM THE BEECHES,) Oct. 15, 1861.

I have left the peaceful shades of the Beeches, for this great and wonderful Babylon of the modern world. I have passed by the Potomac glittering with arms, and whitened with tents, to mingle in the busy, commercial, miscellaneous throng, which rolls with a resistless current through your thoroughfares. I have made a stronger contrast than that. I have just left the summit of the Alleghanies, whence I looked, by the beams of the morning sun, upon mountains clothed in the garment of many colors, upon the Juniata flowing from the rivulet to the river, upon slopes and vales clothed with verdure; in one word, upon the utmost magnificence of nature. I have come from all that is natural to Wall-street, where nothing is natural—save restless and aspiring man. Wall-street, I find excited—favorably excited—waked to some new ideas; ideas, I think, founded upon just views of things. I would not add anything to the excitement of speculation; but I would give some facts founded upon my knowledge of the West, in favor of more sanguine views of our public condition.

One of these, and one of the greatest which could be stated, is that the *entire valley of the Ohio is substantially united for the Union.* The exceptions to this statement, I will state, and show to be unimportant. Since half the Ohio Valley is in three States, and the other half altogether the most productive in grain of any portion of the United States, this fact is one of vast importance and must be momentous in its results. Let us consider what the Ohio Valley is, and what the consequences of its union for the Government.

The Ohio Valley, in the sense used by the geographers, comprehends all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except a narrow rim on the Lakes—Western Virginia,—two-thirds of Tennessee, and the whole of Kentucky, including even a portion of North Alabama. In other words, it comprehends the space of country, watered by all the tributaries of the Ohio. Beginning in Western New-York, and tracing the summit of the Alleghanies, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee, we go as far south as Chattanooga, where the Tennessee bursts through the Cumberland Mountain and terminates at Paducah, where the Tennessee joins the Ohio.

This immense Territory comprehends 250,000 square miles, with nearly eight millions of people. Its fertility and its resources are almost boundless. Its people are various in their origin, but, on the whole, more purely American than in any part of our country; less swerved by motives of trade, and more governed by impulses of lofty patriotism. Now, this mighty valley—this people embosomed in vales, whose streams run to the ocean, must find their outlets; like the drop of water, they must go to mingle with the ocean of human kind. Can any mortal, in his senses, dream that they will go to the ocean through foreign nations? Does any man dream they will permit any foreign flag,—any negro planter, with passports in his hands, to intervene between them and the Gulf of Mexico? The thing is not possible, even if they were base enough to permit it. The laws of nature govern their actions, and impel them forward. But, that the Valley of the Ohio should thus make a way for itself, over any or all rebel States—and conquer barbarism to the dominion of civilization—it is certainly best, if not entirely necessary, that it should be *united.* Now, what I say is, that this great fact is substantially, and in a few weeks will be literally accomplished. What stood in the way? Only the sympathy which portions of the Valley, still in Slave States, naturally felt for those who were called their brethren in the South. But look to their condition, and you will see this sympathy must be very weak. The river Ohio, though a natural boundary between States, is really an imaginary one as to Slavery. For neither cotton or sugar, or any staple for which negroes are profitable, are grown there. Accordingly, we find that, except in small districts where there are special reasons for it, but few slaves are held there, and they scarely ever as field hands. Take the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains as the boundary, and the Tennessee River, and there are not three slaves to a square mile, and in some counties and districts there are none. The sympathy with the South, in the assumption of claims founded only on the interests of Slavery is, therefore, small; while the sympathy with the great body of the people in the Ohio Valley, is great and natural. Accordingly we find there are some outbreaks of secession in the Valley, but they are weak and inefficient.

Let us now look to the military position of affairs south of the Ohio. We hold all of Western Virginia to the ridge of the Alleghany. We hold all of Eastern Kentucky to Cumberland Ford. We hold all of Middle Kentucky to Green River. We hold all of Western Kentucky to Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee. In fact we command both the Cumberland and the Tennessee. ZOLLICOFFER has retreated to Tennessee, and I hazard nothing in saying that BUCKNER will retreat from Green River whenever there is a bold advance. In contrast to this, let us ask what do the rebels hold in the Valley of the Ohio? They hold, nominally, East Tennessee, and that portion of Kentucky south of Green River. In other words, they hold the positions occupied by ZOLLICOFFER, BUCKNER and POLK, and they hold no more. In fact there is so little opposition to our occupation of a large part of Tennessee at this moment, that a few days since a regiment of Kentucky Union men actually drove the rebels over the Tennessee line, and encamped in Fentress County. No fact is better known than that the majority of the people in East Tennessee, and a large part of Middle Tennessee, are loyal Union men, who will rally to the national standard the moment they have military protection. *That* they will have before long, unless we are totally deficient in Generalship. Unless Generals SHERMAN and MITCHEL are very different people from what I take them to be, they will encamp in Knoxville and Nashville before the cold of Winter sets in. Ohio and Indiana will furnish 50,000 good troops, in a short time, if so many are required; and with full 30,000 from Kentucky, it will be the fault of their commanders if they do not enter Nashville long before Christmas. I think the future will bear me out in saying that the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky will advance an army of not less than 200,000 men, through the Ohio Valley to the plains of the Southwest, and till they reach the cotton plantations of Mississippi, nearly every mile of it will become a Union country. Suppose this done; suppose the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad seized in East Tennessee; suppose the Union troops in Nashville ready to march on, seizing as they go the towns of the Southwest—what can BEAUREGARD do? What can a rebel army in Virginia be but an imprisoned garrison, which must, sooner or later, lay down their arms? Let the great armies of Washington, if they please, lie still, looking at each other with glasses, and flaunting the brilliant plumes of war along the banks of the Potomac. Give us the Western troops, and they will hail the Spring amidst the bright flowers of the Gulf. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Ways and Means for War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position I have taken in regard to a Government issue of demand notes not bearing interest, and demand notes bearing interest, which I will denominate as "*stock currency,*" I am desirous of strengthening by a few additional remarks, to my article of the 30th ult.

While upholding the one as the best, I have also upheld the other to the full extent authorized by the act of Congress. And although many opposite opinions may be entertained, (perhaps far better than my own,) and political economists may differ, I do not find among the several works which I have consulted since my last communication, anything to change my views.

I will first introduce a table showing the results of an examination of the condition of the Banks in the United States in 1836, a period of great inflation; in 1839, a period of depression following that of inflation, and in 1860, a period of prosperity.

Allowance must be made for dates, &c., but the figures are sufficiently accurate for the purpose:

	1836.	1839.	1860.
Excess of Bank loans over capital and deposits	$107,000,000	$29,000,000	$16,000,000
Loans in proportion to population	$35	$27	$22
Circulation in proportion to population	$7 31	$5 07	$5 77
Loans in proportion to import and export trade	$1 74 to $1	$2 08 to $1	$1 to $1
Ratio of specie to deposits and circulat'n	18 per ct.	20 per ct.	19¼ per ct.

The department in which expansion existed is here strongly set forth—that of loans being $13 per head in 1836, as compared with 1860, whilst that of circulation was only $1 54 per head. The circulation would have borne this expansion, and probably an increase of three-fold, without producing revulsion and disaster, had credit been equally confined.

The following table shows the relative position of the loans to the capital and deposits of the Banks about the 30th of September, which have taken the $150,000,000 Treasury note loan:

	Capital and deposits.	Loans.
Philadelphia	$28,300,000	$26,700,000
Boston	58,500,000	62,250,000
New-York	166,500,000	126,000,000

It will be seen that those of Philadelphia and Boston together have already advanced more than their whole capital and deposits in loans, having on hand nearly one-half of their first subscription to the National loan.

Those of New-York hold about $23,000,000 of the first subscription, which, I presume, will be taken by the public before the 15th December next, when they are to advance the third and remaining subscription. Should the mercantile loans become reduced at that date to $100,000,000, their loan line will present the figure of $170,000,000, against capital and deposits of $166,500,000; so that any further excess on their part may be attended with unpleasant results, even if the deposit line is somewhat increased. In other words, an expansion of credit, which, if indulged in towards individuals, would react with serious consequences. If in this way, however, the entire surplus means of the Banks of the whole country were first appropriated, I should have very little fear of a demand note circulation to the extent of $200,000,000, because no competition would be created by credit being extended beyond proper limits to individuals.

Those of the three cities have thus performed the good offices intended for them by a "stock currency."

The amount paid on the first subscription of $35,000,000 by our Banks to Oct. 12, is $26,600,000
Of which, there has been returned 11,497,500

Amount advanced $15,102,500
Balance of said subscription 8,400,000
Second subscription 35,000,000

Present amount of Government Loan.. $58,502,500

The Bank statement of Oct. 12, presents:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
	$156,318,914	$41,139,606	$8,733,090	$129,188,487
Deduct...	58,502,500			43,400,000
Balance.	$97,816,414	$41,139,606	$8,733,090	$85,788,487
Aug. 17....	109,973,942	48,630,116	8,521,426	92,046,309
Decrease..	$12,157,528	$7,490,510	$211,664	$6,257,822

By divesting the statement of the Government loan, we see the position of the Banks towards the mercantile community; and a comparison made with their position on the 17th of August shows a great decrease in mercantile loans and deposits. The decrease in deposits and circulation will account for $6,469,486 of the loss in specie, showing that the advance of $15,102 500 to the Government has thus far occasioned but little variation in the specie column. Nor is it likely to be seriously affected by payments to the Government but temporarily; yet, by whatever sum the mercantile deposits and circulation are reduced or increased, the specie line will be similarly affected.

On the supposition that, by the 15th of December, the whole loan will have been actually paid by the Banks, and that the first subscription of thirty-five millions will be taken by the public, and that no change will take place in the meantime in mercantile loans or deposits, the Loan line will show $167,806,414
Against Capital and Deposits of 155,788,487

Had the New-York Banks, however, in the ordinary course of business, filled up their Discount lines with "Stock currency" to an amount equal to their capital and average deposits, as above, by estimating the average mercantile loans at $110,000,000, their proportion of the loan would be $45,000,000; and if all the Northern Banks took their proportion in like ratio, $150,000,000 would thus become absorbed by them alone, leaving any further sum required open to public subscription, and to supply the deficiency in our circulation.

Expansion may be indulged in, without detrimental effects, by loans to the Government, as much as by loans to individuals; therefore, while credit is restricted to the former, in proportion to the diminished wants of the latter, restraint upon speculation must be exercised by the Banks throughout the country equally; and to put it into practice, no plan can be devised to work so smoothly as the one for a "Stock currency."

If the Country Banks do not contribute towards the loan, the position of the City Banks may be endangered by them in case of any inflation in credit to individuals. They will not be placed under the same restraint, and therefore subject to the temptations of speculators.

Should nothing occur to arrest the present upward movement of stocks, the Banks may be able to put a considerable part of the loan in market at remunerative prices.

The issue of fifty millions of dollars, in demand notes, will increase the ratio of 1860 to the population of the North to $8 15 per head, without estimating the diminution that has taken place in the currency of the West. Yet, to reach the expansion of 1836, the loans would require an increase over those of 1860 of $7 50 per head, or about $165,000,000.

Private expansion, or expansion in mercantile paper, induced by the demands of Government, we have no means of checking positively, and therefore I do not take it into consideration. Neither will it operate more prejudicially, or be quickened into existence sooner, by the use of paper money than by the use of coin.

I have previously stated that the enormous expenditures of Government must create demand, and stimulate business in all the materials of produce and manufacture, and the effect will be to add to our general prosperity; tending, however, to inflate prices and to foster private speculation. Yet the influence should not be felt to the same degree as it would be if the amount was disbursed by individuals—for the reason that they would compete with each other.

Therefore, it is not the amount of circulating medium in motion, but the manner in which it is used, that proves so dangerous to the community.

For instance, a barrel of flour is to be had for $5. The Government purchases it—thus the currency is limited to the $5.

But if ten persons enter the market for that flour, and being without means, each one borrows $5 of a capitalist or Bank, thus $50 of currency is set in motion to procure the same flour, on account of the competition of individuals—for which the Government issued only $5. Or the Bank, by crediting the ten persons with $5 each, would accept their drafts or checks therefor, instead of issuing paper—but the effect is the same in Bank loans, whether it be of paper actually issued or credit issued. The competition in trade is increased ten-fold upon the capital of one.

The condition of our country during the issue of Continental money was so widely different from its present state, that I am surprised any one should attempt to base an argument against paper issue now, on the experience of that period.

If the French Government had, in the case of her Assignats, funded them on presentation with bonds bearing interest, they must, says a "Political Economist," have continued good.

This is the evident final result with the *Demand Notes.* Government must redeem them by an issue of stock bearing interest, unless it is determined to make them a permanent institution.

True, she may be able to do so after the war at a better rate of interest than now; but I fear it will not be so easy to negotiate large loans after an exhausting war, as it will be to absorb the profits of the nation as they accrue from day to day, which my plan of a "*Stock Currency*" proposes to do.

In the year 1842 the condition of the currency of three-fourths of the States was so bad, and the rates of exchange (5 to 20 per cent.) so high, that the serious attention of Congress was drawn to the necessity of some measure of relief. Several plans were proposed for a Government issue to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium, the want of which had begun to be severely felt, in consequence of a decrease of banking capital since 1839 of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Yet the various plans proposed fell through, more on account of the difficulty of protecting the Government than of securing the public against loss.

The advantages of a "stock currency" over demand notes, in security against peculation, are very great. A "stock currency" will be presented, from time to time, for payment of interest as it falls due, at the various places designated; the agent will then take the number of each note, (they should all bear the same date, without regard to time of issue,) and make the return to the Department. A comparison with the books there will detect any deficiencies.

The public, at all events, are in favor of a note circulation, and this is the time to take advantage of it, if it is determined to do so. Twelve months ago they would have opposed any disturbance of the Bank issues.

It must be remembered that Government now takes the place of a congregation of individuals—it purchases munitions of war, food and clothing for 300,000 men, and at least 700,000 are otherwise employed indirectly by its requirements, who will have to seek new fields for their labor when its operations cease.

A reaction in business may take place, the effect of which on the community will depend on the caution used in extending credit to individuals in the meantime.

Therefore, in connection with this subject, it may be well to consider what influence and effect the results of the following tables may have on our money markets during the coming Winter:

The total import and export trade of New-York for the fiscal year 1860, exclusive of specie, was	$362,760,000
The exports and imports for the same year, estimated on the ratio of the past nine months	261,600,000
Leaving in both	$62,160,000
The total exports of the United States for the fiscal year 1860, including specie, were	$400,122,936
The total Imports for the same period	302,165,941
Balance of trade in our favor	$97,956,355

From the year 1854 to 1860, the aggregate exports have exceeded the imports each and every successive year, making for the whole period an excess in round numbers of $126,000,000.

The export trade of the loyal States for the fiscal year 1860, was $141,975,912
That of New-York for the same period, exclusive of specie 95,216,512
That of New-York for the past 9 months.. 98,371,819
And for 9 months in 1860 72,503,256

And presuming the same ratio of increase in the exports from New-York, to continue until the end of the present year, and by crediting the residue of the Union States with the same ratio of increase, the total exports, including specie, will probably
Amount to $198,000,000
The imports, including $40,000,000 of coin, $21,000,000
Balance of trade against us $23,000,000

Some of your readers may dispose of the forty millions of specie as being applicable to the balance of trade in our favor 30th June, 1860, as shown above.

That idea, however, will be dispelled by the following considerations:

1. That large shipments of specie from this country continued after the 30th June, 1860, until December.

2. The shipments from England were made expressly to purchase breadstuffs; and wholly, or nearly so, since the beginning of the year 1861.

3. If the $38,000,000 were really due as the balance of trade, how is it that we have no account of the 126,000,000 which have been accumulating for six years past?

It is evident that it has been absorbed, and, no doubt, chiefly in the payment of interest due on our State, railroad and other stocks and bonds held on foreign account, rather than as disposed of in the profits and losses of our import and export trade. And if estimates are correct in stating the amount of such securities at $400,000,000, 5 per cent. interest thereon, as an average for the good and bad, will amount to $20,000,000 annually.

Therefore, notwithstanding all the benefit which my calculation gives, by including the many articles of Southern production our exports consisted of in the early part of the year, we have the prospect of finding ourselves in debt to Europe in the sum of *forty-three millions of dollars* at the close of 1861. Another unpleasant feature is that the bills drawn against our shipments of produce have been used to place Southern funds in Europe, instead of paying for our imports, thus increasing our liability to ship specie.

I do not wish to create alarm by this array of figures, nor is there need of any uneasiness in case a movement of coin should be made towards Europe. An export of specie would indicate no unhealthiness in trade so long as it is confined to our production of coin; but our imports, which may become stimulated by our excessive produce shipments, must be kept within our ability as producers; and we cannot expect our surplus will find such good markets another season. One hundred and eighty millions of dollars of imports is too large a figure, being an average of $8 13 per head in all the loyal States; whereas it should not exceed the rate of the year 1849, or $6 13 per head, the difference being equal to about forty-four millions of dollars.

If every branch of trade moves on smoothly and prudently, without any galvanic shocks, it is highly probable that this balance will run along and become quietly diminished, perhaps exhausted, by our shipments of produce, or by our Loan being taken abroad.

Before closing, I will express the hope that the Secretary will issue a notice to the effect "*that the Demand Notes will be redeemed at any of the Sub-treasuries in the Union States.*" He need not have the slightest apprehension of any extraordinary call for coin, in any portion of the country. The discount that those payable elsewhere are subjected to here, tarnishes their beauty and usefulness.

Prudence must now govern every action. We are all interested in the safety of the good old ship the "Constitution;" then let us tread so cautiously on the unbeaten track that whatever we do will be done wisely. Yours, &c., ORANGE, N. J.

A MAN ALMOST MURDERED IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Wednesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a row took place in No. 64 James-street, a dance-house, which resulted in JOHN PECK stabbing CHARLES PETERSON, a Norwegian sailor, in the back and in the abdomen. PETERSON was taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were declared dangerous, one of them probably fatal. PECK had not been arrested at a late hour. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the inmates of the house as witnesses.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4627, 5335, 4413, 4509, 4853, 4921, 5063, 3429, old 220, 3607, 4397, 4633, 4965, 769, 4597, 4671, 4785, 5029, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5215, 5243, 5289, 5457, 5469, (No. 220,) 4015, 4077, 4479, 4525, 4613¾, 4645, 4747, 4803, 4857, 4887, 4891, 4937, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 4979, 5013, 5061, 5097, 5105, 5247, 5283, 5289, 5321, 5383, 3419. *Part II.*—Nos. 5452, 2128, 4056, 4720, 4724, 4788, 4789, 5116, 4778, 4872, 5060, 5080, 3522, 4596, 4598, 4618, 4646, 4718, 4723, 4752, 4978, 5012, 5228, 5274, 5284, 5310, 5342, 5382, 5406, 5474, 2586, 4070, 4318¾, 4422, 4664, 4688, 4882, 4898, 4934, 4972, 4977, 5026, 5046, 5098, 5114, 5118, 5206, 5246, 5284, 5288, 5292, 5318, 5378.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 236, 400, 436, 449, 333, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 470.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2303, 2205, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2357, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375. *Part II.*—Nos. 2266, 1384, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 3526½, 3864, 3870, 3872, 3891, 3908, 3919, 3935, 3945, 3904, 3947. *Part II.*—Nos. 3407, 1830, 3247, 3502, 3771, 3409, 3478, 3809, 3832.

Notes of Decisions in Prize Cases—Rights of Lien-holders.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *the schooner Lynchburgh and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on May 13, off Cape Henry, by the *Quaker City*, and was libeled as a prize for attempting to violate the blockade, and also as enemy's property.

The owners of the vessel appeared and admitted that the schooner and part of her cargo were owned by residents of Virginia, and denied any intention of violating the blockade.

Charles T. Wortham & Co., of Virginia, claimed to be owners of 1,068 bags of coffee, part of the cargo, and also claimed an interest in 504 other bags.

Brown, Brothers & Co., of New-York, claimed 2,045 bags of coffee, alleging that they had made an advance of credit to MAXWELL, WRIGHT & CO., who were neutrals, in November, 1860, to the amount of £20,000 for the purchase of Brazilian produce, under which credit drafts were drawn on them to the amount of £6,000, on the condition expressed therein, that the coffee purchased should be held by the claimants until their advances were reimbursed, and on this ground, claiming the possession and ownership of the property. On a motion before the Court, and also on the final hearing in Court, it was admitted by the United States Attorney that 1,541 bags of coffee, covered by that title should be released and discharged from arrest.

Held by the Court—That all the answers called for in prize actions is a brief assertion that the property seized is not liable to condemnation and forfeiture. That there being no controversy but that the vessel was owned in Virginia, as also the 1,008 bags of coffee, on the rules adopted in previous cases, they are subject to forfeiture as prize.

Wortham & Co. also claiming an interest in 504 bags of coffee, and the District-Attorney having consented to the restoration of 1,541 bags to Brown Brothers & Co., as belonging to them, and being neutral property, and no proof of any other claim than that of Wortham & Co. being before the Court for any residue of the cargo seized, it was ordered that the vessel and all the cargo not restored, as above stated, be condemned with costs.

On the settlement of the final decree it was insisted, on the part of Brown, Brothers & Co., that the decree ordered was defective, in omitting to direct separately the condemnation of the 504 bags of coffee composing part of their claim of 2,045 bags, or its restoration to them.

The judgment was given by the Court under the impression that the claim of Brown, Brothers & Co. had been satisfied by the restoration to them of the 1,541 bags of coffee, or otherwise in connection therewith (and so it is insisted by the United States Attorney was the fact,) and that no contest remained in Court with these claimants in respect to the residue of the 2,045 for which they originally intervened in the cause, and consequently that no other claim to this portion of the coffee remained to be considered than that of Wortham & Co., or some unknown owner at the port of destination.

The counsel for Brown, Brothers & Co., however, insisting that their claim to the 504 bags, the residue of the 2,045 bags alleged to have been hypothecated for the security of their advance for its purchase, yet remains outstanding and undetermined, and that they are now entitled to a decree for the restoration to them of that residue, as their absolute property by virtue of the shipment under the original bill of lading, the Court reexamined the pleadings and proofs in the cause with a view to rectify the error, if one had occurred, before fixing the terms of the decree and entering final judgment thereon, *and held* that the decree as rendered is technically correct.

1. Wortham & Co. also claimed the 504 bags of coffee embraced in the general claim of Brown, Brothers & Co.

2. Brown, Brothers & Co. do not prove the amount of their claim to the 504 bags paid in the premium of the Gothic insurance, but do they assume such payment therein. They are the consignees of the consignees of the consignors of the condemned cargo.

3. No proofs are given to show that the value of the 1,541 bags restored to the claimants is the equivalent in the sum of their advances upon the whole cargo, including the whole 2,045 bags, and the remainder of the proofs relied on to show the restoration of two-thirds of the property purchased as security satisfied the whole credit.

4. The claim to an absolute ownership of the 2,045 bags was placed before the Court upon the proposition of law that a bill of lading transmitted to them by shippers to cover advances, passed the title of the cargo purchased there with to them. If this doctrine be correct as to mere commercial transactions, it does not prevail in prize courts in derogation of the rights of captors, when the fairest of the claimants is only a debt, although supported by liens, equitable and tacit, or legal and positive, even of the character of bottomry bonds, when not signified in the ship's papers at the time of her capture. (*The Frances*, 8 Cranch, 418; the *Thomas*, 3 C., Rob., 194; the *Mariana*, 6 C., Rob., 24.)

5. Here the vessel was an enemy's bottom; the bill of lading consigned the cargo *to order or assignees* large at an enemy's port, and on the surrender of the principal part of the consignment to the claimants no other evidence was given in to establish the fact that the remainder of the shipment was owned by them or yet stood under hypothecation to the claimants than the bill of lading. If then the Court concluded erroneously that the whole interest in the shipment had been satisfied to and abandoned by the claimants on the surrender of the 1,541 bags to them, yet the judgment is correct as it was rendered, because it included the condemnation of the 504 bags, as by intendment of law that portion belonged to Wortham & Co., or was not shown by the proofs to be exempt from capture as prize.

The Law Respecting Title to Private Letters—Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Mullen and Gould.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. *Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 5th instant, at the time of the coming in of the decision of the Court upon the appeal. The action, it will be remembered, was to recover of the defendants certain letters and other documents written to Col. Tobias Lear by Gen. Washington, to which the plaintiffs claim title as the representatives of Col. Lear, alleging that the defendants are strangers, and although in possession, have no legal right to the correspondence.

The case is one of considerable interest, as it raises the questions, first, whether there can be any property at all in such correspondence, and, secondly, if so, which party is entitled thereto, the writer or the receiver.

The following is the opinion of the Court, each of the other two Justices writing opinions, which will appear hereafter:

MULLEN, J.—The letters which are the subject matter of this litigation, were written by Gen. Washington to Col. Tobias Lear, his private and military Secretary.

The first and important question in the case is, what property, if any, Col. Lear acquired or had in these letters at the time of his death?

That letters written by one person to another, whether in regard to matters of business or friendship, (aside from the question whether they have any literary value,) are property, is perfectly well settled. (*Gee vs.* Pritchard, 2 Evans, 402; 2 Story's Eq., § 945, *et seq.*; Edwin on Jup., 2 Am. Ed., 324-5.)

On the death of Col. Lear these letters would have passed to his administrator, had one been appointed. (Earl of Grosvenor *vs.* Drinken, 1 Rol. and Beat., 207; Executors of Lord Chesterfield *vs.* Stanhope, Amb., 727; Pope *vs.* Curl, 2 Atk., 342.)

But though the letters pass to the personal representative, they are not assets, which may be sold in the course of administration to pay debts. The property which the receiver of a letter acquires is not such a property as the holder must have in order to make them assets.

In 2d Williams on Executors, 1,514, it is said: "The absolute property of the goods must have been vested in the testator in order to make them assets in the hands of the executor." Hence it has been held, that property held by the testator or intestate in trust is not assets.

The same author, at page 1,510, says: "If the patron of a church grants to the testator the next avoidance, and the church becomes void, and the testator dies before he presents

also conveyed to Mrs. Eyre whatever interest she may have had in the letters in question.

The referee finds that the defendant, Mrs. Higbee, took the papers into her custody during the last illness of Mrs. Lear, and has had their custody ever since, and no other title or right to the letters is shown by the defendants.

As already suggested, it is doubtless true that the letters would have passed, on the granting of administration, to the person appointed administrator, and that he might have maintained an action for the recovery thereof. But during the forty years that Col. Lear was without a representative, the letters were in the actual custody of the widow, with whom the son and heir of the intestate lived. It is not shown what share of the estate of an intestate passed, on distribution, to the widow, by the laws of the District of Columbia. We must presume, therefore that the common law which was in force in this country at the time of our separation from Great Britain was in force then, at the time of the death of Col. Lear.

By the law of England, the widow was entitled to one-third part of the personal estate, after the payment of debts, and the next of kin to the residue. The widow and Benjamin L. Lear were then the parties *solely* entitled to the personal estate of Col. Lear, and they owned it as tenants in common, subject to the payment of debts. (Woodin *vs.* Bagley, 453, 456.) But, as widow and next of kin, they could maintain no suit for its recovery. But being in the actual possession, they could defend their interest in it against all the world except the administrator.

In this case the administrator has asserted his title, sold the property, and the purchaser brings this suit.

If I am right in supposing that the letters are no assets, then the administrator could not sell. He could only acquire the possession for the purpose of transferring them to the widow and next of kin; while at law he might maintain an action against the latter for the recovery of the possession. Would a Court of Equity permit the administrator to come into that Court and recover the possession from the widow, or next of kin, when immediately upon its delivery to him, they would be entitled to demand it back?

The plaintiffs cannot claim that their title to these letters shall be protected as *bona fide* purchasers from the administrator.

If the letters were not assets, the administrator had no power of sale, and the purchaser from him knew it, or is presumed, ought to have known it. But if they did not know they were not assets, neither the first purchaser, nor the plaintiffs have paid value, and thus the very foundation of the title fails.

If I am right in supposing that the widow and next of kin could lawfully hold possession of the letters as against all the world except the administrator, and as against him in equity, as the letters are not assets, the question recurs, whether any exclusive right is shown in Mrs. Lear, from whom defendant, Mrs. Higbee, obtained the possession.

It seems to me the evidence of Mr. Rush shows Mrs. Lear in the exclusive possession and exercising acts of ownership over the letters for many years with the knowledge and assent of Benjamin L. Lear. As against him and his personal representatives we must, after so great a lapse of time presume a grant of the letters from him to her.

In I C. and H. notes to Philips' Ev., 302, it is said long acquaintance by one, in the adverse enjoyment of a right by another, leads to an inference that the person has parted with it in a legal form, and in time may lead to the presumption of the necessary instruments of assurance or of the requisites to make existing assurances solid against him.

It is alleged in the complaint that the defendant, Mr. Higbee, acquired the possession of the letters not only without the knowledge or assent of Mrs. Lear, but against her will. These allegations are denied by the answer, and the plaintiffs have introduced a servant who resides in their family to establish the truth of the averment.

The Referee, very properly I think, has neglected to find the allegation proved; but he does find that during Mr. Lear's last illness, Mr. Higbee took the letters into his custody, and the defendants have ever since detained them.

The Referee further finds that defendants do not prove any title or right of possession or both or either of them as to said papers.

This finding does not show the possession of the defendants unlawful, or that the acquisition of the possession was wrongful, the referee merely finds that the defendants were in the actual possession of the letters, and that they were obtained from the possession of Mrs. Lear. As against every person but Mrs. Lear's personal representative this possession of defendants is lawful, and will enable them to assert their interest in the property against every person not clothed with the right of Mrs. Lear.

My conclusions then, are—

1st. That the letters in question were not assets in the hands of the administrator of Col. Lear.

2d. Not being assets, they could not be sold, but belonged to the widow, and next of kin.

3d. That the widow in her lifetime acquired the interest that Benjamin L. Lear had in the letters, and became thus the legal owner of them.

4th. That the plaintiffs acquired no title to the letters by their purchase, first, because the administrator had no authority to sell them; and second, because they were not *bona fide* purchasers for value paid.

5th. That the defendants being lawfully in possession of the property, have the right to retain that possession as against all the world, except the legal representatives of Mrs. Lear, and they are not parties.

In my opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs cannot maintain this action, and the judgment should be reversed.

Alleged Abortion—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

Application of Charles Cobel.—The petitioner was recently committed by Coroner JACKMAN on the charge of having smothered a child to death soon after its birth. The case was published at the time of the Coroner's investigation. The matter was now brought up on *certiorari* for the purpose of reviewing the facts upon which the commitment was made, and, if possible, obtain the discharge of the accused.

It was finally suggested that the matter be referred to Police Justice Quackenbush for investigation, and upon consent of counsel it was so ordered.

Edmon Blankman, for prisoner; S. B. Garvin, for State.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Jas. Nelson, Jr., was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in robbing the trunk of Henry Brayton, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Chas. Connolly pleaded guilty of robbing Geo. F. Howard, in Frankfort-street, on the 6th inst., and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Geo. Smith and John Hines, jointly indicted for stealing a watch from the pocket of Christian Hauser, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the State Prison, the first for two years and the last for three years.

Michael Fitzpatrick, indicted for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Judson Bank, was acquitted.

Joseph S. Wolf, indicted for passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Commerce, was also acquitted.

Joseph Thompson pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Atlantic Bank, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Cornelius B. Parker, segar dealer, of No. 437 Third-avenue, was tried for receiving stolen goods, but the jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 17, 1861.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92	350	Hudson River R	37
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	92¾	15	do	36½
13,000	do	92½	100	do	b10 37
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	150	do	s10 37
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	84¼	50	do	b30 37¼
600	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yr	90½	200	Harlem Railroad	12½
5,000	N. Y. State 5s, '74	91½	250	do	12¾
1,000	Mich. State 6s	83½	150	Mich. Cen. R	49
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, b30	42¾	550	do	48½
6,000	do	42½	50	do	48¾
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	100	Harlem R. Pref	32½
15,000	Missouri State 6s	44	100	do	32
20,000	do	b30 44	100	M. So. & No. I. R	17⅝
40,000	do	43¾	350	do	17½
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	81½	50	do	s30 17⅛
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L	96	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k	37⅛
4,000	do	97	250	do	37
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B	83	200	do	36¾
1,000	M. C. & P. R. old	90½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c.	B 92½	200	do	66¾
2,000	Pacific R. 7s, G'd by St. of Mo	40	200	Cleve. & P'burgh R.	11¾
4,000	Cl. & T. Sky. F. B.	76¾	50	do	69½
2,000	Ill. Central R. b.	88¾	200	do	69¾
8,000	do	89	150	do	69¾
3,000	C. & N. W., S. F. B.	81	200	Clev. & Tol. R	34
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	13¾	100	do	34½
5,000	L. E. & W. 2M. Bs.	41	1650	do	35
60	Pacific M. S. Co	92	700	do	b10 35¾
175	do	91¾	1250	do	35¾
1400	N. Y. Central R	77	100	do	b30 35½
50	do	s5 77	100	do	b10 35¼
285	do	77¾	925	Chic. & R. Isl. R	49
700	do	77½	150	do	49½
100	do	b30 77¾	650	do	49¾
200	do	b60 77⅞	600	do	49¾
200	Erie Ass't Scrip	30½	350	do	49¾
100	do	30¾	50	do	b15 49⅝
200	do	30¾	90	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62
200	do	30⅞	50	do	63
200	do	31	210	do	62¾
50	Am. Exchange Bk	86			

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92	100	Harlem R. Pref	31
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	92½	100	do	30¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	84	100	do	30½
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50	Reading Railroad	35⅜
40,000	Missouri St. 6s	43½	100	Mich. Cen. R	48⅝
8,000	do	43⅜	250	M. So. & N. Ind. R	17½
3,000	Mich. St. 6s	83	150	M. So. & N. I. Gt'd St'k	37
3,000	Va. St. 6s	46⅜	150	do	b30 37
6,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	100¾	150	do	36¾
30	Pacific Mail S. Co	91½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
700	N. Y. Central R	76¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	34¾
650	do	76⅞	400	do	b30 35
100	do	b60 77	1000	do	35
50	Erie Railway	b30 30¾	200	do	s30 34¾
100	do	30¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R	b10 49
100	do	30¼	350	do	49
100	do	s30 30	50	do	b30 49¾
75	Harlem Railroad	13	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	62⅝
800	do	12			

THURSDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

In Money circles to-day the chief topic of interest is a general meeting of the Associated Banks of this City, at the American Exchange, to consider the policy and profit of assuming at once the option of the third $50,000,000 of the National Loan on three-year 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Banks are not bound to determine this option until the 1st of December, but such is the general confidence entertained in the successful distribution of the entire $150,000,000 of these Bonds, that the question of availing of the largest amount of interest, at once, upon the remaining $50,000,000, induced the present conference. The meeting appointed a Select Committee of Six members to confer immediately with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the date and other details of this installment, and then adjourned. The Committee consists of Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce; Mr. Leverich, of the New-York; Mr. Howes, of the Park; Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange; Mr. Taylor, of the City, and Mr. Gallatin, of the National. The practical conclusion from the proceeding is that the Associated Banks of New-York, in concert with the Banks of Boston and Philadelphia, will, on the adjustment of certain points of detail with the Department, pass to the credit of the Treasury the further sum of $50,000,000; making in all *one hundred and fifty millions* since the 15th of August, *embracing the entire issue of* 7.30 Bonds.

The market for Money rules steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. Exchange for Saturday's Mail opens, as by the last packet, at 107¼@107¾ premium for Banker's bills on London, and 106¼@107¼ ₱ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. The supply of the latter, in consequence of the favorable Grain news by the last steamer, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, promises to be better than last week. At the Sub-Treasury, the receipts from the popular subscription to the National Loan are something less than half a million. The disbursements of the office yesterday and to-day are very large, including about $2,100,000 reimbursed to the Associated Banks. A call of 6 ₱ cent. has been made upon the Banks on the original guaranty of the Loan, which will be paid in to-morrow. The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Bavaria*, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107⅛ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108⅛ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77¼c.

The Stock Exchange people took an unfavorable view of the letter of the Secretary of State on the increased fortification of the seaboard and lake ports of the loyal States. The text of the letter is against the extreme warlike interpretation thus placed upon it, but the previous rapid advance and speculative fever on the Market, and the inclination yesterday to reaction, had rather prepared the way for the *selling fit* which took possession of the majority of the Street and Exchange Board operators to-day. Before the meeting of the early Board, New-York Central, which closed 78½@¾ yesterday afternoon, sold down to 77⅛@¼, and when the Board opened a decline was at once made upon the Government Stocks of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. The State Stocks and Railway Shares followed, in sympathy with this decline, though the latter gave way reluctantly on the New-York roads down to the Western list, which for a short time was very weak. At the close of the session the tendency was to reaction, but subsequently, on the Street, the turn was again downward, and this feeling continued to and through the Second Board in the afternoon—the average decline yesterday being from 1¼ to 2 ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was a return to the speculation for the rise. Stocks were in eager demand, and the recovery on the Share list was as rapid as the previous decline. The excitement on the street to buy was unusually marked, induced partly by a second and more calm or rational view of the alleged cause of the fall in the morning, and the current report that the Associated Banks, so far from anticipating or dreading a foreign war, are ready to take the third $50,000,000 in support of the Civil War at home against the Southern rebellion, *six weeks in anticipation of their option to notify the Secretary on the subject.* The very latest quotations are as follows, the figures being only about 1 ₱ cent. on the average lower than the closing of yesterday:

Central	77¾	Missouris	43¾
Erie	31½	U. S. 6s, 1881	93
Toledo	35¾	Pacific	91¾
Galena	70¾	Illinois Central	67
Rock Island	49¾	Mich. Central	50
Mich. Guaranteed	38	Hudson	37

We understand that a sale of 5,000 Shares Erie Preference was consummated to-day, at 50 ₱ cent.; 3,000 Shares at the buyers' option, 60 days, and the remainder, 2,000 Shares, at 90 days, without option to either party.

The bids for the City Bank shares declined to-day in sympathy with the general market:

New-York	86¾	Broadway	115
Manhattan	116	Mercantile	100
Merchants	92	American Exchange	86
Mechanics	90	Bank of the Republic	86
Union	88	Bank of North America	85
America	97½	Hanover	70½
City	106	Metropolitan	94
Phenix	85	Nassau	81
Tradesmens	92	Shoe and Leather	85
Chemical	400	Corn'Exchange	86¼
Butchers' & Drovers	103	Continental	71¾
Mechanics & Traders	106	St. Nicholas	66
National	85	Marine	50
Merchants Exchange	76	Importers & Traders	96
State of New-York	82	Park	90
Commerce	82¾		

The Railway Mortgages were irregular. The following were the bids:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	88	M. So assnt'd bs	56
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Nor. Indiana firsts	52
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	80
N.Y. Cen. con. '76	100½	Pac. R. 7 p.c. guar. by Mo	39¼
Erie firsts '68	103¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	89
Erie seconds, ex '64	100	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8s '70	25
Erie seconds, '79	95	L. C. & M. L. G. B	11
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fourths, '80	73¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38½
Erie fifths, '85	65	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13½
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Han. & St. Joseph firsts	28
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¼
Hudson thirds, '75	82¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Hudson c'nvrt. '67	72	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts	94
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 69-72	90¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76¼
M. Cen. N. F., 8 ₱ c., '62.	97	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts, pref.	70
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c	92¼	Mil. & P. du C. sec's.	52
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	83		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $2,018,119 27, including $629,608 for Treasury notes, and $48,000 for customs; payments, $3,677,655 29; balance, $9,307,247 47, or, deducting redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes to the amount of $2,182,000, $7,125,247 47 in coin.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¾; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 ex dividend. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 66 bbls. Ashes, 28,014 bbls. Flour, 22 bbls. and 60 bags Corn Meal, 79,683 bushels Wheat, 40,715 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Rye, 510 bushels Barley, 11,080 bushels Oats, 380 bushels Malt, 2,336 packages Provisions, and 855 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 bags Jamaica, in bond, on private terms; and 100 bags Rio at 15c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet at previous quotations. Sales, 850 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling	21¾	21¾	21⅞	22
Good Middling	22	21¾	22½	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very brisk inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 26,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in good request, at rising prices; sales 2,900 bbls., at $6@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in lively demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,900 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in brisk request at very full and buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, and has been quoted higher by 2c. @3c. ₱ bushel, which circumstances have tended to check operations. Sales since our last, 205,000 bushels, chiefly for export, and part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 42; White Western $1 38@$1 46; Amber do. $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34; extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 27½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 24@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 15@1 20; Red State, at $1 30@0$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ₱ bush. Corn has been less plenty, and has been in good request at firmer prices. Toward the close, however, the demand was not active, and the market was rather heavy. Sales 161,000 bush., part to arrive, at 57c. @62c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for sound; 62c. @63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for do. White, ₱ bush. Oats are scarce and wanted, including Canadian at 37c. @39c.; Western, at 38c. @40c.; and State at 39c. @40c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 70c. for Western; and 76c. @78c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels, including Canada at 70c. @72c., and State part at 65c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the head of tide-water from the opening of Navigation to Oct 15.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	364,517	720,355	869,283
Wheat, bush	1,748,523	9,702,071	18,139,853
Corn, bush	2,293,056	12,193,060	16,572,267
Barley, bush	667,809	943,744	527,325
Oats, bush	3,505,387	4,735,964	3,763,246
Rye, bush	168,793	226,450	500,233

HAY—North River bale continues in active request for shipment and home use at 50c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has advanced to 5¼c. @5¾c. ₱ lb., usual credit, with sales of 2,000 bales from second hands at the latter rate.

HOPS—Are salable and steady. We quote: New at 15c. @22c., for ordinary to very choice; last year's crop, 10c. @15c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Continues in limited demand at previous prices: sales 75,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine at $10@$10 50. At Albany, receipts continue light, with broken assortments available, shipments having been large during the week, as compared with the previous part of the season. The high freights ruling both on the lake and canals have increased the cost, and dealers are advancing their prices in consequence. The demand is much better than was anticipated some time since, and is fast diminishing the small stock in market. Good and common box boards and shingles are in very limited supply. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 14, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c ft.	Staves, ₱s.
1859	233,038,762	41,791	66,234	162,653,503
1860	258,472,600	37,597	37,775	119,899,777
1861	129,236,420	28,316	8,784	116,I12,569

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 63 hhds., including Porto Rico at 41c. @44c.; Cuba Muscovado at 32c. @32½c., and New-Orleans on private terms; also, 75 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 27½c. @32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed, and common has declined to $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., with sales of 2,500 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine opened at $1 47½, and closed at $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ gallon, with sales of 850 bbls., in lots.

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is firm, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5½c. @6½c. for Hams; 7c. @7¼c. for new Hams; and 4⅞c. @5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8¼c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 7c. @11c. for Western, and 12c. @15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 5c. @7½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Oct. 16, says: "The Provision market, chiefly owing to the high rates of freight to the East, and the difficulty in shipping, has ruled very quiet; and the business done has been small, but holders were firm at full prices, not being disposed to make any concessions, as a general thing. Mess Pork may be quoted at $12 75@$13; Bacon at 4¾c. @5¾c. @6¾c., though for shoulders and clear sides ½c. higher has been generally asked; bulk meat, 4c. for shoulders, 5¼c. for sides, which is an advance; and Lard 8c. Butcher's Lard is up to 6¾c. @7c., the latter rate including packages, which should have been quoted so last week."

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,070 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c. @8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c. @9¼c.; also, 1,200 boxes Havana, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 65,000 lbs., at 9c. @9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 600 bbls., at 20½c., and 100 hhds. drudge at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at easier rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d. @12¾d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 10¾d. @11¾d., ₱ bushel; Oil, 8s.; Pork, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. @7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s. @40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s. @45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. @35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d. @14d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s. @40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. @4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d. @13¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. @5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c. @95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel.

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Any party having one to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, R. T. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

H. L. W.—COME AND SEE ME ON SUNDAY without fail. You have disappointed me twice. It is imperative that I should see you. Same place as last appointed. S. F. L.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. IF you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

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READY TO-DAY.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, situated on the post-road, within half a mile of the village of West Farms, and one mile from the Morrisania dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The house is large and well suited for a Winter residence. Good furnace, &c. The place contains about 15 acres land, with the usual outbuildings and a laundry-house, with the convenience of water, &c., attached. To a good tenant, the place will be rented very low for the Winter. Apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., or to SAMUEL R. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st., or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELLfurnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Washington this morning are of the highest importance. The conjectures of prominent military men, that the rebel forces are falling back even beyond their original lines, are likely, it appears, to prove correct. The large force at Aquia Creek, concentrated there to prevent a surprise, and the cutting off of the communications with Richmond, is believed to be in reality now the right wing of the rebel army—the line extending in a northwesterly direction to the gap in the Blue Ridge, a little west of the Manassas Gap. Their base of operations in this case is behind the Rappahannock, while above that river they have only scattered pickets, scouts and foraging parties. In proof of the correctness of this supposition, the fact is known that, on Sunday last, there were not more than six regiments at Leesburgh, unincumbered with baggage; and positive information has been received that, on Tuesday last, a brigade which has been at Sangster's Station, on the Manassas and Alexandria Railroad, ever since the battle of Bull Run, had commenced to retreat, and had already proceeded as far as Union Mills, the other side of the late battle-field. The rebel force at Fairfax is known to be small, and it is doubtful whether there is any considerable number of troops at Fairfax Court-house or Vienna.

The Potomac appears at last to have been effectually closed by the rebels to all except our vessels of war—all merchant craft being afraid to run the gauntlet of their batteries. The gunboat *Mount Vernon*, which arrived at Washington from below on Wednesday night, reports that thirty or forty vessels with Government stores, beside merchant vessels with coal, oysters, and other articles, were lying at Smith's Point. Some twenty shots were fired at the *Mount Vernon* from the batteries at and near Shipping Point, but none of them struck her. The *Pawnee*, and several other vessels, were also fired at. There are three batteries in that locality, mounting about thirteen guns, and another has been discovered on Quantico Hill, a short distance above. It is supposed that there is still another at the mouth of Quantico Creek. Almost every vessel which passes those batteries is now fired upon, and the *Pawnee* was struck six times yesterday morning in passing up.

The report of a fight near Harper's Ferry on Wednesday, published in the TIMES of yesterday, is verified. Early in the morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, overlooking the ferry, and commenced an attack with ordnance upon three companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under Major GOULD, stationed on the north side of the river. The firing was kept up for about three hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin crossed the river, charged upon the enemy, and succeeded in capturing one of their cannon. They subsequently retreated in good order to the river, where they were reinforced by three companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and, under command of Col. GEARY, charged again upon the enemy, driving them from their position, and recapturing the cannon—a 32-pounder Columbiad—with which they returned across the river. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, served on the north side of the river, while the enemy had seven pieces, together with a force of infantry and five hundred cavalry. They were completely routed, and driven back some three miles. Our loss was about seven killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was not less than 150, including Col. ASHBY, who was in command.

Our advices from Missouri inform us of the departure of Gens. LANE and STURGIS from Kansas City on the 6th inst. Their united command amounted to about six thousand men. They left with the intention of forming a junction, if possible, with SIEGEL at or near the crossing of the Osage, for the purpose of cutting off PRICE. The latter, it seems, had been heard of in Bates County, Mo., some sixty-five miles distant from Kansas City, and was supposed to be on his way to Fort Scott. The general impression seemed to be that PRICE would escape, for if he succeeded in crossing the Osage, greatly swollen with rains, he could destroy the bridge and defy his opponents. It is positively asserted that fording in the present stage of the water is out of the question. Our dispatches, it will be seen, report that PRICE has really crossed the Osage, and is thus probably safe from pursuit. A scout, who has arrived at Jefferson City, states he was on Sunday last at Clintonville, in Cedar County, twenty-five miles south of Papinsville, on the Carthage—his whole army being still in full retreat. From Rolla, we hear of a sharp skirmish which took place on Monday morning, twenty miles from Lebanon, between two companies of National cavalry and a small body of mounted rebels. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded.

Dispatches received late last night, one from Syracuse and one from Warsaw, render it probable that PRICE may, after all, make a stand and wait for Gen. FREMONT at or near the Osage. Gen. FREMONT is said to have received intelligence to this effect. Meantime Gen. SIEGEL'S advance is reported to be already across the Osage, his cavalry, on Wednesday last, having had a skirmish with a party of PRICE'S rebels, the main body of which was supposed to be only forty-five miles distant. Gen. SIEGEL had taken possession of the bridge on the Pomme de Terre River, with infantry and artillery.

We have received, *via* Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, a Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, and from this paper we derive some additional particulars concerning the late reported naval engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Express* publishes Capt. HOLLINS' official dispatch, and then proceeds to give details of the action. It asserts that the rebel iron gunboat *Turtle* ran against the *Preble* and sunk her without firing a gun. The shot from the National vessels are said to have done no injury to her iron-cased sides. She then turned on the other two vessels, and they, in their efforts to get away, went aground. The *Preble*, it is said, cannot be raised. According to the *Express*, a large quantity of prisoners, arms, and ammunition were taken by the Confederates. New-Orleans was illuminated on the night of the 14th, in honor of the presumed victory. All these statements come through rebel sources, and if not altogether untrue, are, at least, highly colored. We can only acquire reliable information of the action by the arrival of some National vessel from the Gulf.

BRECKINRIDGE is said, on pretty good authority, to be in Prestonburgh, Ky., as before reported. His force is from 5,000 to 7,000; but they are without arms, ammunition or equipments. It is believed he will make a bold move for the mouth of the Big Sandy, and endeavor to seize there the boats laden with army stores, in order to obtain his needed supplies. In this attempt, however, the Ex-Senator and present rebel will be disappointed, for the National troops have surrounded him, and, unless he is sharp at running away, will make him and his recruits prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the *North American*, which arrived at Quebec on Wednesday night, reached this City last night. We find nothing in our files to add to the full summary of the news telegraphed from Father Point. Later advices have been received by the *Arabia* at Halifax. The *Arabia's* mails will reach this City this evening.

The Consolidated German Union League met, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, twenty Wards being represented by full delegations of six for each. The Executive Committee, appointed at the first meeting, reported through its Sub-Committees a plan of permanent organization, comprising a constitution and bye-laws, a series of resolutions, a full ticket of City and County candidates, and an address to the German public, all of which were accepted and ordered to be printed in the newspapers and in pamphlet form. The meeting was large and generally harmonious, and the German Union movement may be considered as fully in operation.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, ANDREW V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, was appointed Allotment Commissioner to disburse the moneys transmitted by soldiers for their families. The Comptroller sent in a statement of the number of persons employed by him, with the salaries paid to each, in disbursing the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. The employes are: A General Superintendent at a salary of $200 per month, four Assistant Treasurers $150 per month each, eight Clerks at the rate of $700 per annum, an interpreter at $2 per day, one attendant at $2 per day, and two ditto at $1 50 per day. The Board of Councilmen held a brief session, but transacted no business except to refer few a petitions.

In the law column will be found an interesting opinion of the Supreme Court, at General Term, respecting the title to private letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to Col. LEAR. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice GOULD referred the case of Dr. COBEL, charged with procuring an abortion, and whose case was brought up on *certiorari*, to Police Justice QUACKENBUSH for investigation as to the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the commitment was made.

There was a fall of 1@2 ₱ cent. in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, attributed to the letter of the Secretary of State on the Fortification question, but really owing to the previous rapid and feverish advance. Late in the afternoon a good part of the decline was recovered, and there was much eagerness to buy at the close.

A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, shipping brands of which advanced 5c.@10c. per barrel. Wheat was also decidedly dearer and in light supply, but less active. Corn opened buoyantly yet closed heavily. A more general demand existed for Provisions, Sugars and Tallow. Common Resin was lower, and Spirits Turpentine much higher. Manilla Hemp was in good request. Whisky was firmer, though not freely sought after. The freight engagements were moderate, and rates were easier. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

A QUESTION OF CANDOR AND RESPONSIBILITY.—We find the following in the *Metropolitan Record*, which styles itself the "official organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York:"

"We feel ourselves called upon to say, that it is unusual for one paper to require the name of a writer who may happen to publish an article in the columns of another. Every editor is assumed to be responsible for the contents of his paper. *Some of our cotemporaries are puzzling themselves to ascertain* whether the Archbishop of New-York was the writer of an article reviewing Dr. BROWNSON'S Abolition programme in connection with the present melancholy war. We would respectfully say that it is not the business of our cotemporaries *to make any such inquiry*. It would seem that Dr. BROWNSON, in that *straightforward candor for which he is known, and to some extent respected*, has blabbed the secret of Abolitionism."

The *Record* is not likely, judging from this paragraph, to share Dr. BROWNSON'S reputation for "straightforward candor." It is guilty of what is very little short of falsehood, in representing the comments of the Press as being "*inquiries*" into the authorship of its article on Dr. BROWNSON. That article was anonymous. But the *Herald* saw fit to assert that it was written by Archbishop HUGHES, and on the strength of that assertion to give to its vulgar personal abuse a degree of importance which it could never otherwise have achieved. We denied the *Herald's* right to affix the Archbishop's name to an article which, even if he were the author, he had not seen fit to acknowledge. From intrinsic evidence, and from the inherent and not at all characteristic unmanliness of such an evasion of responsibility for personal assaults, we expressed our belief that Archbishop HUGHES did not write the article,—and we remain of that opinion still.

The *Record* is evidently disposed to make a little capital out of the *Herald's* assumption to which it makes itself a party. It has not a word of rebuke for that paper's forgery of the Archbishop's name to a paper which he did not choose to sign, but vents all its reproof upon those journals which question the propriety of such a proceeding. As the *Record* is edited by one of the *Herald's* old reporters, we presume that he is not at all unwilling to become a partner in its peculiar mode of exciting the curiosity of the public. We cannot congratulate the Archbishop upon the hands into which he has fallen.

Our Foreign Relations.

Naturally enough Mr. SEWARD'S circular, which we published yesterday, calling on the Governors of the several States to prepare to resist a foreign invasion, excited a good deal of attention and anxiety. It is quite certain that so important and so unusual a document would not have been issued without some adequate motive. The natural inference of every one is, that there must be something in the condition of our foreign relations which suggests the possibility, at least, of a foreign war.

Mr. SEWARD tells us, it is true, that the prospect of our being involved in controversies with foreign States, in consequence of the rebellion, is less now than it has been at any previous period since its outbreak. Doubtless this is perfectly true. But it is not so easy to say what may be the issue of other questions in which our interests may be involved. The attitude of the leading European Powers towards Mexico may well excite the anxiety of our Government. It seems now that the expedition against that country is not, to be, strictly speaking, a joint affair,—and that its objects will not, therefore, be limited by the motives which are common to the three powers concerned. Spain, on the contrary, claims the right to take the lead. She makes the attack on Mexico in her own name, with her own strength, and upon such grounds and for such objects as she may choose. Her motives are unquestionably those of conquest. England and France would have no motive in making war upon Mexico, beyond the recovery of their dues and obtaining satisfaction for wrongs to their subjects. But Spain is restricted by no such considerations. She will seek to regain her old ascendency in her former province.

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether she can count upon the support of France and England in such an effort. They may second it so far as it may be needful to secure their own rights;—but they can have no common motive in promoting the grand object of Spanish ambition. We have very little doubt that our Government is prepared to extend the utmost aid to Mexico in her extremity, and to offer *armed resistance*, if necessary, against the attempts at invasion and conquest which Spain may make. It is idle to say we have no interests to be protected there, and that we cannot afford to waste our strength in fighting the battles of other nations. We shall be fighting our own battle most effectually in defending Mexico against European conquest. Our prestige and national honor are involved in resisting such an effort to plant a hostile flag upon our weakest and most exposed frontier.

We presume it is against possible dangers from this quarter that Mr. SEWARD'S precaution is directed. France and England may possibly join Spain in her endeavors—or they may so far encourage her as to involve themselves in complications with our blockade. For any emergency, it is clearly the duty of our people to be fully prepared.

What Experience has Taught Us.

A Western correspondent observes that it is all very well for moralists and preachers to talk about the "advantages of defeat" to our cause, but it is full time now for the country to experience some of the "disadvantages of victory."

We are all inclining, naturally, to this idea. Like genuine Americans, who know that promptness and energy can accomplish anything, we have supposed that a war could be made per order, just as any other great business operation. We saw that there were so many millions of men in the Northern States, so much money, so many ships, so many factories for the manufacture of arms, such and such items of advantage, and then we thought we had but to put all these in working order, and we should speedily and surely gain battles, just as we would conquer any of the forces of nature. Our impatience was simply the want of experience. We had not reckoned on the thousand accidents that determine especially the fortune of battles and separate contests. We had not taken enough into account that an army, like any growth, must to a degree be a result of time; that discipline, and the habit of working in combination, cannot be given to masses of men as you would provide them with overcoats or muskets. We had not realized the utter uselessness of numbers when they are not drilled to the strictest order, or the little worth of personal valor if it be not accompanied with tried discipline and steady subordination.

Then the mass of the Northern people underrated our adversary—his courage, his ingenuity, and the tremendous excitement which has supplied the place of resources and of numbers. We forgot that the whole population of the South had the start of us in drilling, of nearly six months, and we undervalued the quality of the many Southern officers whom the Union had been supporting and educating for the last quarter of a century. We did not remember, too, that the South had all the advantage of concentrated and irresponsible military power. It has been, and is now, a military despotism. It controls absolutely, and uses all the banks, the railroads, the vehicles, the private property and the public means, as well as the lives of the whole population, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Carrying on a profitable agriculture by means of four millions of non-combatants, it can thus spare all its fighting men for the struggle it is waging, and though not counting much more than half our population, can alway outnumber us at the point of attack. By an ingenious and desperate measure of despotic power, the Confederate Government has forced upon the people a paper currency, nominally based on the cotton and sugar and tobacco loaned to the authorities, but of course capable of an unlimited inflation.

With all these things, what was to be expected? We were a vast, unwieldy Democracy, not very much aroused for a long time to the contest; with a thousand interests to sustain beside that of the war, and with our fighting population busied in agriculture, and but little accustomed to martial habits. They were a compact military despotism, thoroughly in earnest, and supported and fed by their slaves. What has happened to us, has been only a repetition of that which happened to our fathers in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. We were pretty generally beaten at first. In the latter struggle, it took us nearly two years to learn how to fight upon land. On the sea, we had a better trained force, and were, consequently, more successful. The fortunes of England, in her struggle with the Indian mutineers, and her early Crimean experiences, correspond remarkably with our own of late. We have, on the whole, been beaten. It is a rather rare thing to hear of a genuine Union triumph.

We have certainly experienced very few of the "disadvantages of victory." The South has carried off thus far most of the laurels, and, except in Missouri, we act at the present time everywhere on the defensive. Yet no one at the North feels any the weaker for it. We see now the causes of our reverses, and do not entertain the least discouragement. The Union cause is stronger at this very day in its feeling than it has been at any time. Still we must be prepared for further disasters. Not that we shall ever experience another Bull Run. That is simply impossible. There is discipline enough now in the grand army of the Potomac to enable them steadily to endure utter destruction rather than again disgrace the National flag. But let us remember how much accident has to do with battles and campaigns—not with the final results, indeed, but with the individual and separate struggles. For instance, this naval expedition, whose grand preparations make all hearts almost beat now in the anticipated triumph, is a most perilous and uncertain affair. A single southeasterly blow may scatter or wreck half of the fleet; the ships may miss the rendezvous; they may have mistaken the depths of channels which they would enter; they may stumble on unexpected batteries, and on much greater masses of opposing forces than were anticipated. The landing may fail, or the South may concentrate forces so rapidly on the point attacked, that we cannot hold it long, and the whole prove a barren triumph. A maritime expedition for landing soldiers is always very dangerous, and its fortunes uncertain.

We mention these possible events, not to discourage, but merely to prepare the public mind for disasters, and to prevent our being too sanguine. We must meet with many reverses yet. Our progress will necessarily be slow and steady. Our victory cannot be won suddenly. We shall have to show by our Anglo-Saxon toughness, and unflinching pertinacity of purpose, that we are worthy of success, and then finally it will come. Northern courage, Northern resources and power, Northern perseverance, must triumph in the end, no matter through what reverses and against what obstacles.

The Defences of New-York.

In case of a foreign war, the State of New-York would be of all the States most exposed to hostile attack. Should any wretched combination of events plunge the nation into a conflict with France or England, it would be at the City of New-York, as the heart of the country, the seat and radiating centre of commerce, wealth and intelligence, that the concentrated efforts of the enemy would be directed. If England were the adversary, we should also have to provide against invasion from Canada. Hence the necessity of protecting all the principal points confronting the Canada line. But attack from that quarter would be simply a flank movement upon this place, and should be yet further provided for by such defences as have been pronounced by the Engineer Department of the army essential to the safety of the City.

It so happens, that while scientific authorities differ as to the character of the fortifications required, all agree that large additions to the works already in existence are indispensable. The question is one which appeals to common sense. The City is accessible from the ocean through three channels. The Narrows, as the most direct, is the most important. The East River is the next in availability for large craft, while the Kills will admit gunboats of much greater draft than naval constructors are now giving them. The fortifications already provided for in order to command these approaches, are confined to the two first named. The following table, for which we are indebted to an interesting memoir of Lieut. MORTON, gives the situation and armament of these defences:

ON THE NARROWS.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Sandy Hook	297	341
Fort Tompkins	70	90
Fort Richmond	116	140
Battery Hudson	50	50
Battery Morton	9	9
Fort Lafayette	72	76
Fort Hamilton	45	118
Redoubt of Fort Hamilton	8	26
Redoubt of Fort Tompkins	8	26
Total	675	876

ON THE EAST RIVER.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Fort Schuyler	103	318
Fort at Willett's Point	160	195
Total	353	513

These works, strong and heavily armed as they are, are not deemed sufficient for the task set them. The military engineer has now to take into consideration a multitude of contingencies for which VAUBAN and COHORN were not called to provide. Were the hostile squadron sent to the attack to consist of sailing vessels of the old school, the harbor might be regarded as impregnable. The worthlessness of fleets of this character was thoroughly demonstrated at Cronstadt and Sebastopol. But it is not to fleets of this character an assault on New-York would be confided. Stout and rapid war steamers, floating batteries, iron-plated frigates and gunboats, all carrying guns of the weightiest metal and the longest range, now go to the making of a naval expedition, and could sweep into our bay with very slight damage from the works now in existence or completing. Certain additions to these works would make the entrance somewhat more difficult. Of these, the fortification of Coney Island, Romer Shoals, the West Bank, and Robbin's Reef, are the principal works of a permanent character which the Engineering Bureau has recommended. But it is also regarded as essential to meet the floating enemy with a resistance which can oppose his advance, without being left behind as he proceeds, useless and helpless. Floating batteries, floated as heavily as is consistent with activity, at once shot-proof and bomb-proof are absolutely necessary to meet the tremendous resources of European naval warfare; and not a day should be lost before the construction of these indispensable defences of all three channels should be inaugurated. Fortunately, no one of the maritime approaches to the harbor is so wide as to render shore batteries, protected by earthworks, inoperative. To these might be left the protection of the Kills; and they will also be useful auxiliaries in enfilading the Narrows, from Fort Tompkins to Quarantine, and the East River, from the Sound to Hurl Gate. The Lower Bay, thanks to the works on Sandy Hook, denies a safe anchorage to a hostile fleet; while the system of forts in the Upper Bay needs only to be completed by works on Robbin's Reef, assisted by the always-needed floating batteries, to be equally inhospitable. We subjoin a list of

FORTS IN THE HARBOR.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Fort Columbus	87	105
South Battery	9	14
Castle William	78	78
Fort Gibson	12	15
Fort Wood	56	77
Total	242	289

Such is the number and character of the preparations deemed requisite to meet the contingency of a purely maritime attack. There is no noteworthy conflict of opinion in regard to these. But with respect to defences against a hostile force landed on Long Island, as in the war of the Revolution, and advancing upon the City by way of Brooklyn, opinions, even among experts, differ irreconcilably. One party believes that with the aid of magnetism and steam an overwhelming force could, at a day's notice, be summoned to meet and repel the invaders; and that intrenchments would be superfluous. It may be observed that these reasoners, the leaders of whom have been Lieut. MAURY and Col. CHASE, both at this moment in the rebel service, omitted from their calculations the possibility of our having on hand at the same instant a domestic and a foreign enemy. Their antagonists have insisted upon the advisability of throwing up redoubts and earthworks along a line stretching from Flushing Bay to Fort Hamilton, a distance of fifteen miles. They have pointed to the ease with which this line could be made impregnable; and argue, perhaps with reason, that the local militia of the City and Brooklyn may be distributed along the works, and may be acquiring valuable skill and experience, while we are still without foreign enemies, by occasional practice with the artillery, placed in the works. It must be owned that circumstances give great plausibility to these suggestions. Labor is clamorous for employment; the danger to be apprehended in that particular direction is serious; and more than all, and what is the best possible argument for the creation of the most elaborate defences, is that we lessen the chances of attack by augmenting its difficulties. The most inveterate antagonist would preserve peace, if he believed us impregnable. Fortifications like those of Cronstadt and Cherbourg are the real peace-preservers of the world; and if New-York, while peace lasts, can make itself proof against assault, assailants will have a very powerful reason for letting it alone. We have only to avail ourselves of the President's permit to have it so.

Political Reform.

That portion of our citizens who have been clamoring so loudly for political reform, will now be compelled to shoulder the entire responsibility if they fail to effect it. The war has aroused the whole community to the absolute necessity of taking control of our public affairs out of the hands of the partisan gamblers who have exercised it hitherto. The perfection of party machinery has offered an insurmountable barrier to every attempt at reform through the ordinary modes of political action. Ward politicians,—adventurers in politics,—men who sought office as a means of plundering the public, had obtained complete control of all nominations, and would at pleasure fill every place with their own accomplices or tools. The respectable portion of our citizens groaned under the infliction, which seemed, however, as inevitable as fate.

The war has broken down all this machinery and thrown the entire control of public affairs back into the hands of the people. Party bonds have lost their strength. Primary meetings have perished of their own rottenness. Political leaders and Ward wire-pullers have ceased to have control of the nominations for public office. Everything now is in precisely that condition which all have hoped to see, but of which all had well nigh despaired. The dangers of the country outweigh the exactions of place-hunters and of partsian adventurers. The people may now take the management of affairs into their own hands, and put in power such men as they may deem worthy of public trusts. This is the real object and meaning of the *People's Union movement*, which has shown such strength in every part of this State and country. It is a protest of the people against the corruptions of political parties,—and unless it is utterly distracted and thwarted by the wranglings and divisions of the Union men themselves, it cannot fail to accomplish great reforms in the political action of the day.

But here lies the danger. We have half-a-dozen "Union movements,"—all aiming professedly at the same object, and yet each aiming, with all its might, to destroy the rest. This can have but one result:—every movement of reform will be defeated, and the control of our politics will be perpetuated in the hands of the robbers and vagabonds who have held it hitherto. *If Reform is defeated now, it is defeated forever.* If our really public-spirited citizens cannot unite now, for the redemption of the City and country,—if the pressure of a war, the weight of taxation, the menaced overthrow of the Government, the destruction of the Constitution and the ruin of the Republic, are not sufficient to outweigh their party pride, their attachment to men, their vanity and love of a paltry success,—we may abandon forever all hope that anything will do it, or that any reform will ever be effected in the conduct of our public affairs.

The men engaged in these Union movements owe it to themselves, to the City, to the State and to the whole country, to *unite upon some common basis*, and thus to make their action effectual. They must be prepared to make sacrifices of minor importance—to yield their preferences for individuals—to accept many things as inevitable which they do not deem desirable, and to be content with what they *can* do, instead of sacrificing everything in the vain hope of achieving impossibilities. But if they refuse to act on such a practical basis, and throw everything into the hands of the common enemy rather than yield anything to each other, they may rely upon it the people will hold them to a rigid responsibility for so gross a betrayal of their interests and their rights. The People demand and expect *reform*; and if they fail to get it they will know where the blame will rest.

The Steamer Cataline.

UTICA, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Absence from home has prevented an earlier notice of the annexed paragraph, and perhaps now it is hardly necessary I should trouble you with this note, but as so much has been said and written about the *Cataline*, a word from me may not be out of place. Every word, so far as relates to my purchasing the boat and making sale of her, is utterly untrue. *I never purchased the boat for $8,000, or any price whatever*, and of course could not have sold what I never owned. If any witness has sworn to any such charge, I shall take care of him whenever I may be officially notified of the fact. It is but justice to Mr. WEED that I should state that I never exchanged a word with him nor he with me, orally or otherwise, in reference to said boat. O. B. MATTESON.

From the Telegraphic Correspondence of the Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the *Cataline* was Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz: THURLOW WEED, JOHN E. DEWLIN, O. B. MATTESON, and GILBERT C. DAVIDSON. These gentlemen paid Mr. MATTESON eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the four gentlemen named became the indorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation MATTESON appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one-fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his *confreres* were enabled to obtain.

From the testimony adduced on the examination of Capt. LARKIN, it appears that Mr. STETSON, son of the proprietor of the Astor House, was the purchaser of the *Cataline*,—and that Messrs. FREEMAN & Co. were her agents. We understand that the notes referred to above were given to aid Mr. STETSON in raising the money to purchase the vessel,—and that none of the gentlemen mentioned were concerned in the matter in any other way. Mr. WEED has already denied in the most explicit manner having had any interest whatever in the ownership or charter of the steamer:—and we presume the same is equally true of the others mentioned. They were all personal friends of Mr. STETSON, and anxious to render him a service; and those who know them are very well aware that indorsing notes for their friends is by no means a new thing for any of them.

So much has been said in the public prints about the *Cataline*, and it has become so common to connect the names of some of these gentlemen with charges of corruption, on no better warrant than that of public rumor, that justice to all concerned would seem to demand the publication of all the facts connected with it.

DR. SCOTT, OF CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, who arrived here by the last California steamer, on his way to Europe, to enjoy there the freedom of which he had been deprived by the horrid despotism now dominant in the Golden State, made an extraordinary speech in the California Presbytery (Old School) a few days before he left, which we find reported in the Pacific papers which came yesterday. A series of resolutions had been introduced by Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, declaring that the rebellion which now rages threatens to overthrow our Government, and destroy our liberty and prosperity, proclaiming the loyalty of the Presbyterian Church to the Government, and urging ministers to warn the people of the awful crime of rebellion. Dr. SCOTT, in response, said that only one thing was lacking, and that was to resolve the Presbytery into a political organization; and he then, "with a great deal of vim and voice," says the report, (and he himself has testified to the correctness of this part of the report,)

"Denied that Presbytery had any authority to call the present war a rebellion. Where, in the word of God, asked he, did they get the authority to call it a rebellion? Would Jesus, sitting in the chair of the Moderator, give his sanction to the paper before the Presbytery? would he advise ministers to preach loyalty to the Government? would he tell them to discriminate between rebellion and revolution? No, Sir!—no, Sir!! I tell you *no, Sir!!!* Jesus would have nothing to do with such things. * * * Christ never took part with Cæsar against his own countrymen, nor with them against the Roman Government. In our Lord's day there were political dissensions and civil wars. The Holy Land was divided into several provinces. Herod was in Galilee. Pilate in Judea. They were rival kings. The Pharisees and Scribes, and others, repeatedly tried to get our Lord to interfere between them, but in vain. He never took Herod's part as against Pilate, nor Pilate's as against Herod. *Never.*"

This remarkable argument and illustration failed to convince the doctors of the California Church of the wrongfulness or impolicy of American loyalty; and the resolutions were voted for by every member of the Presbytery, excepting Dr. SCOTT himself. The San Francisco Church organ, the *Pacific*, in its report of Dr. SCOTT'S speech, said that he had also declared that "JEFFERSON DAVIS was no more a traitor than GEORGE WASHINGTON;" but the doctor himself avers that he only said that neither the "Bible nor the standards of the Church" gave the Presbytery authority to declare the one a traitor any more than the other, which is likely enough. The sentiment in any shape, however, was so obnoxious to the faithful Christians of the Grizzly Bear State, that, on the next Sunday, they decorated his Church profusely with copies of the American flag, hung an effigy of himself in front, and hissed him both at his entrance and exit. The doctor, though he had discoursed so fluently about the policy of the primitive Church, did not relish a martyrdom much less painful than that which the primitive Christians joyfully suffered; so he immediately threw up his Church and fled the Golden State. In what part of Europe he intends to take refuge, we cannot say; but if he flees to the fountain and headquarters of the Presbyterian Church, the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, he will find himself in as bad a plight as he found himself in in California; for the General Assembly of the parent Church and all the Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions make annual protestations

of loyalty to the existing civil Government far more stringent than would have saved him his pastorate and self-respect in California.

LARGE ROUND SHOT AGAINST IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—The Ordnance Department and the public are very anxious to test the RODMAN 15-inch gun by actual experiment. It is not doubted that the Union gun and the FLOYD gun, at Fortress Monroe, will smash in the sides of any ship or battery that the rebels may have loaded down with armor up to the limits of flotation. Here is a fact for them: Upward of five years ago, the Mersey Steel & Iron Company fired a 282 lb. shot with 25 lbs. of powder, at 120 yards range, from their 18-inch gun, at a plate made for one of the English iron-clad ships, by the Messrs. HORSFALL. The plate was 3 feet 9 inches, by 2 feet 9 inches, by 4½ inches thick, and weighed 17 cwt. The plate was placed against the *ends* of nine bulks of timber, 6 feet long by 14 inches square, secured together by cross-plank, and bedded in sand. The ball struck the plate a little to the left of the centre, and drove the portion against which it struck, a distance of 300 yards, shattering the whole plate, and driving the timbers to some distance. The shot was also shattered. After this report, which is official, we need stand in no fear of any mailed fleets yet afloat, if we can get a shot at them with our 15-inch guns, of which the balls weigh 425 lbs., and are driven by 40 lbs. of powder. The shot of a 20-inch gun, which is deemed practicable by RODMAN'S process of casting, would weigh *half a ton*.

The late Street Commissioner, Gustavus W. Smith.

Shortly after the flight of Capt. LOVELL, the late Deputy Street-Commissioner, there appeared in several of our morning journals an article copied from a Richmond paper, in which, after announcing that Mr. G. W. SMITH had been rewarded for his treason with the commission of a Major-General in the rebel army, certain comparisons are drawn between him and Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is there stated that Mr. SMITH beat MCCLELLAN in the struggle for class honors at West Point—he (SMITH) having graduated No. 1. The truth is simply this: GUSTAVUS W. SMITH graduated in July, 1842. Instead of being No. 1 in rank, he graduated No. 8. Above him were several who are now officers in the loyal army, and among them Gen. ROSECRANS.

G. B. MCCLELLAN entered West Point Academy at the time G. W. SMITH left it. He graduated in July, 1846. His standing in his class was No. 2, as may be seen by CULLUM'S Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy. So much for their relative standing during their probation. Now for their respective histories to a little later date.

In the next Summer after his graduation, while yet a mere youth, MCCLELLAN was breveted three times for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, and from that time to this he has maintained his position as an honorable, upright gentleman and soldier, true to the instincts of an honest and pure man, and therefore incapable of being a traitor to his country.

Mr. SMITH, five years after his graduation, found himself also in the field of Mexico, where he was breveted twice for gallant conduct. At the close of the Mexican war, Gen. QUITMAN organized his bucaneering expedition against Cuba. To take part in this piratical invasion of a country with which his Government was at peace, Capt. SMITH resigned from our army. Fortunately for the credit and decency of the nation, this expedition was not permitted to leave our shores. Subsequently Mr. SMITH became Street Commissioner. For more than a year past, he has, under the plea of illness, absented himself from the business of the office.

During this time, however, it seems that he has been well enough to go where he could confer with the traitors to his native country, and ill enough to draw his pay as Street-Commissioner up to the moment when, secure in Richmond, and no longer able to retain the false cloak under which he had so long managed to be fed and clothed by those whose trust he was so dishonestly betraying, he sent in his resignation of the *emoluments* of his office. That a man who could evince so decided a want of all proper sense of moral obligation and the true pride of an honorable soldier as to resign the commission of an officer in the army, to take part in an unlawful and murderous raid against a nation with whom his Government was at peace,—that such a man should be sought after to take high command in the ranks of traitors, is not astonishing; but that such a man should be compared to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN seems *to us* slightly impudent. That a person who, like Mr. SMITH, while under leave of absence, on account of alleged ill health, draws his salary day after day for months, from a people against whose lives, and properties, and public existence, he is all the while stealthily conspiring, can be considered a worthy associate for honorable and high-minded men, may be no enigma to the "chivalric sons of the South," (alas! for the cruel degeneracy of the term;) but such a view of the attributes of a gentleman and soldier is widely at variance with the plain ideas cherished by men of ordinary honesty and self-respect in this community, be they gentlemen or be they "mudsills."

With such a man as above described, we certainly would never think of comparing G. B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. SMITH'S deputy, in the Street Commissioner's office, was MANSFIELD LOVELL, his classmate at the Military Academy, and his companion in his disgraceful resignation to join the expedition of Gen. QUITMAN. Like Mr. SMITH, he was not too proud, though a "Southern gentleman," to feed at the table and at the expense of those against whom he was conspiring, until concealment was no longer possible. He then fled from the City, sure to be well received by a people who had already received with honor and laudation such a man as FLOYD.

Alas! for the chivalry of other days! It is gone forever! and in its stead there is thrust before us, to disgust the heart and offend the nostrils of every honest man, a galvanized, putrescent corpse, which the degenerate sons of the South hold up, and hug up, as the reality of a substance which they seem no longer capable of understanding.

C.

The New City Hall and the City Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication on the subject of the "New Court-house," published in the TIMES this morning, suggests the inquiry, How long the tax-ridden citizens of New-York will submit to be plundered as they have been for so many years by those they place in authority at the City Hall?

At a time when the taxes are over *two* per cent., and that, too, on a valuation increased from last year, when we are about to be taxed, in addition, by the National Government, while rents, incomes and business are falling off, our Supervisors, who should endeavor to limit our expenses to a rigid economy, decree that a new Court-house shall be built at a fearful expense, (is it more necessary now than it has been for several years?) and our Aldermen pave streets and give out contracts as lavishly as in times past! It is predicted that our taxes next year will be over three per cent!

But one charming plan for reducing our City to insolvency has recently been inaugurated by our authorities, which seems to have escaped public attention. In former days, when our rulers devised plans for *paying* debts as well as *creating* them, a sinking fund was established which has swelled to quite as bulky figure, and the existence of which has done much to support the City's credit. Recently, however, our rulers have devised a plan to spend this fund. Money is wanted for some pet swindle—a loan is advertised for—proposals come in for a few thousands only of the amount asked for, and then it is announced that the balance of hundreds of thousands has been taken "for account of the sinking fund"!! In this way they have been expending our sinking fund for sometime past, and I fear that it would now trouble our Comptroller to lay his hands upon much of this fund which was not invested in the City debt. We shall find, when our Croton bonds and other debts for which this fund was created, fall due, that the fund is not at hand to meet them, except in the shape of City bonds, given to raise money which the City could not borrow elsewhere. Would it not be well for some one to look into the investment of our sinking fund, and inform the public how it stands? S.

Academy of Music.

At this period of the year the critic usually performs his most pleasing task. It is in ordinary times permitted to him to record the opening of the operatic campaign, and to anticipate with no unreasonable avidity the promised banquet of the management. He can talk of the operas that are to be produced—of the singers who will make their appearance—of the rows which will inevitably occur—and of all the other little matters which contribute so agreeably to a fashionable excitement. We were in danger of missing this accustomed treat. The public complained of its impecuniosity, and the manager rather triumphantly declared that he was without funds. If that manager were any other than Mr. ULLMAN, the chances are that the halls of our musical temple would remain silent and deserted until more prosperous times blessed the land. But as the ablest Generals are those who distinguish themselves most in adversity, so is if with the managerial resources of Mr. ULLMAN. Precisely at the moment when he seems to be most crushed, he is in fact in the liveliest state of recuperation, Thus, although there seems to be no hope of a regular early Winter season, he has contrived to fire off a big operatic gun, for the purpose, it would seem, of letting us know that he is at the post of danger, and ready for hostilities when the right time comes. The event has been managed with so much dexterity, that every one feels warmed and cheered by its significance. Of the hundreds who were present last evening, there was probably not one who did not feel that he was assisting a courageous man in a good cause. Where the right sentiment is awakened a small amount of material assistance will carry a great undertaking to a successful issue. After witnessing the enthusiasm of last evening, we do not doubt that Mr. ULLMAN will succeed in organizing an operatic troupe, and perfecting, a little later than usual, perhaps, a creditable season. When art is in danger, as it always is in periods of strife and commercial depression, it is certainly gratifying to witness a response so prompt and hearty as that which has in this instance greeted a manager's appeal.

In the best of times, one does not often see a more brilliant gathering. From an early hour in the evening the doors of the Academy were besieged with eager throngs, and before the time of commencement every seat down stairs, and a majority of those above, was occupied. The novelty of an operatic performance almost unhoped for, the fact that it was Mr. ULLMAN'S benefit, and the circumstance that Miss KELLOGG was to appear in a new *rôle*, sufficiently explained the interest of the public; but we were agreeably surprised to find how wide-spread was that interest.

The opera selected for the occasion was VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera"—a work which has obtained a more hearty approval from the public than any other production from the *maestro's* facile pen, except perhaps the "Trovatore." It was the mainstay of the past season, and has evidently lost none of its popularity by being laid aside for the Summer. The quaint originality of its melodies, the power and ingenuity of its *ensembles*, and the interest of its plot are facts about which the public has satisfied itself. It is now one of the best drawing works in the Italian *repertoire*. The cast last evening retained several of the favorite names of last season. Signor BRIGNOLI was once more the *Ricardo*, and sung and acted with all the peculiar emphasis for which he is remarkable. Miss HINCKLEY resumed her pleasant *rôle* of the page, and obtained as heretofore a great success.

The character of *Reinhart* introduced us to a new baritone, Signor MANCUSI, who seems to have a good but somewhat variable voice. It is probable that the agitations of a first night had something to do with the shortcomings which were noticeable. Madame STRAKOSCH sung the music of *Ulrica, vice* Miss PHILLIPS in Europe. The change, we need hardly say, was not for the better. Miss KELLOGG was the *Marie* of the occasion, and succeeded in giving a pleasing, and in some respects, forcible interpretation to the music. There is originality and purpose in all that this lady undertakes. It was not easy to avoid certain approximations to the acting of Madame COLSON, who, it will be remembered, was admirable in this part; but Miss KELLOGG has certainly succeeded in doing so. The music is a little high and fatiguing for a voice of so much delicacy, and the lady throws such spirit into all she does, that she is apt to overtax her resources. Her performance, nevertheless, was excellent. We doubt if the third act has been heard to greater advantage.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated on Monday next; the new operetta not being yet in a sufficiently forward state for production. The holders of tickets for Mr. ULLMAN'S second benefit, can use them either on Monday next, or on Monday, the 28th, when "Les Noces de Jeannette" will be brought out.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The good people of Brooklyn frown upon theatres and theatrical performances, but encourage Philharmonics, operas and Prestidigitateurs. Last night their Academy of Music was crowded to excess by an enthusiastic, demonstrative and bewildered audience.

The performance did not vary greatly from those at the New-York Academy, only in this, that the excess of interest in the audience naturally exhilarated and stimulated the magician. Mme. HERRMANN'S double-sight was an entire success, and her charming manner added no small amount to the perfect harmony of feeling between those off and those upon the stage. The announcement of four more performances prior to Mr. HERRMANN'S departure, was received with applause, and there can be no doubt that in Brooklyn the Prestidigitateur has found not only a good place but a rich placer.

The Case of Major Beckwith—Reply of Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

In the Washington *Star*, of Monday evening, I find the following paragraphs:

UNFOUNDED ASPERSIONS.

A Washington correspondent in Friday's New-York TIMES, assails Major BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., most unjustly and shamelessly.

The writer's indictment is as follows:

"THE REGULATING COMMISSARY.—I have before alluded to the alleged peculations of one of the Commissaries of the army. To-day the talk is quite plain that Capt. BECKWITH has been managing his business in a way must have been extremely profitable to the contractors, if not to himself. If common report be true—and I think that in this instance it does not exaggerate—the Government has been defrauded of large amounts in the weight of the cattle received under the last contract for beef cattle on the hoof. At the estimated weights, the Government has really paid much more for an inferior quality of beef than was paid under the notorious Dyer contract. There are other means of fraud said to have been successfully worked under Capt. BECKWITH'S surveillance—frauds so manifest and positive as to make themselves apparent to the outside world."

It is a sufficient answer to these charges to say that Major BECKWITH neither receives nor pays for the cattle in question. They are delivered, weighed, and receipted for at Harrisburgh by Capt. DU BARRY, Assistant Commissary United States Army, one of the first officers in the service. By him they are then sent as property of the United States to this city, and delivered over to Major BECKWITH, whose duty it is, simply to supply them—divide them out to the troops here.

Thus, if there is any peculation whatever in connection with their purchase, Major BECKWITH is entirely clear of complicity with it, because he has no more to do with their purchase or receipt than the man in the moon.

But these allegations against the quality, weight and condition of the cattle in question, are wholly unfounded. In truth, they are (ninety-nine head in the hundred) as fine beef steers as were sold in any American market—remarkably fine—as all cattle men in this city will testify. They are, of course, somewhat better on being delivered in Harrisburgh, before the drive to this point.

The truth is, these charges are slanders whispered into the lugs of newspaper men ignorant of such matters, by some of the horde of speculating thieves disappointed in using Major BECKWITH to rob the Treasury, who hang around the Washington hotel-halls just now.

Major BECKWITH is an officer of great energy, sagacity and efficiency, having discharged his duties with remarkable success in feeding the immense army in this quarter.

It is late to make this explanation in the *Star*, three days after Major BECKWITH could have read my strictures in the TIMES.

It is not a sufficient answer to say that Capt. DU BARRY is responsible for what is made a matter of so much complaint in Major BECKWITH'S department. Major BECKWITH knows better than to say so, and it neither adds to his honor as an officer, nor his character as a man, thus to attempt a justification at the expense of a brother officer.

But if Capt. DU BARRY were the guilty party, that does not exonerate Major BECKWITH. He knows very well what is his duty, if Capt. DU BARRY is accepting and forwording cattle that do not weigh what is named in the receipts. No one knows better than Major BECKWITH that he can very easily place the blame where it belongs, and obtain an official refutation of the charges so broadly made against himself.

The *Star* is in a wide error, in imputing my strictures to the source it does. It will probably find in time that it is equally in error to suppose I am ignorant of the duties of the Commissary's Department, or of the quality of the beef which it should supply. A correspondent hears many things which are well and truly said, even in the halls and lobbies of hotels; but the complaints against Major BECKWITH do not have their origin in hotels. They come from sources that do not know whose is the fault, but they do know that they suffer from the wrongs that are done.

In at last giving publicity to the complaints, I originally presented against Major BECKWITH, I had no desire to open a newspaper controversy with him. I wished to afford him an opportunity to demand an investigation, which would lead to his condemnation if he was guilty, to his acquittal if he was innocent; and, in either event, to a correction of the evils complained of. If, instead of *demanding* an inquiry, Major BECKWITH desires to be *driven* into one by a newspaper exposure, he shall certainly be accommodated. Major BECKWITH knows perfectly well that there is no personal hostility to him on my part. On the contrary, he knows that I have been disposed to believe him to be honest, and that, if I now question the integrity of his department, it is because I must be deaf, dumb and blind not to do so. He knows that if a BOARD of Army Officers will absolve him from blame, I will readily give publicity to their decision, and apology to him; and he ought to know that, as "an officer and a gentleman," that is the only way by which he can exculpate himself. So long as his name is in every man's mouth, as an unfaithful officer, not all the newspaper puffs that can be written from now to New-Year's Day can give him character.

Defences of New-York.

The following letter, written by a Civil Engineer, of high professional reputation, over a month ago, has special interest at the present moment, in view of the circular to the Governors of the States, which we published yesterday:

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR: Permit me to make a suggestion to you touching the defences of New-York.

Should we rely on shot and shell to protect a great city against modern war-steamers, iron-plated, and constructed, after ample experiments, in the confident belief that they are shot and shell proof?

For my part, I think it would be imprudent, in case of a war with any great naval power, to allow the safety of New-York to depend at all on mere artillery. Something more certain and reliable will assuredly be needed.

For more than six years I have earnestly endeavored to induce the Navy Department to investigate the proposition to introduce steam-rams—powerful steam vessels, so constructed that they may be driven against the hull of a ship-of-war and sink her by the force of the collision—as an auxiliary, and, indeed, in my opinion, the only effective means of harbor defence.

The suggestion has hitherto received but little encouragement from the Department, but since the publication and distribution of my views to Congress, the plan has been extensively adopted, both by the French and British Governments, where huge rams are now in course of construction in the National Navy-yards, and under contracts with private builders.

This suggestion did not originate with me, but was submitted to Congress by Commodore BARRON in 1832, and since that period, has been urged by several other officers of the United States Navy.

I may add, that the rebel Government is now preparing one or more rams in Mobile and New-Orleans, and I very much fear that we shall presently have a new and costly illustration of the efficacy of the plan, in the loss of some of our blockading vessels.

If you cannot defend New-York by shot and shell, you can certainly defend it by a few powerful rams, and I therefore earnestly suggest the subject to your attention, at least as an auxiliary protection; and am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES ELLET, JR., Civil Engineer.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF A. V. STOUT TO DISBURSE THE SOLDIERS' MONEYS—EXPENSE OF DISBURSING THE RELIEF FUND.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor in relation to the appointment of some person to take charge of the moneys transmitted by soldiers to their families, and to disburse the same, presented a report recommending that Andrew V. Stout, Esq., be appointed for that purpose, and that he be authorized to employ such additional help as he may require to discharge the trust—the expense thereof to be paid by the Comptroller.

Alderman BARRY moved to strike out the name of Mr. Stout and insert that of the City Chamberlain.

Alderman FROMENT hoped not; the Committee, he said, had unanimously agreed upon the name of Mr. Stout, and no more proper person could be appointed.

Alderman SMITH moved to strike out the names of both gentlemen and insert that of the Comptroller.

Alderman DAYTON, without wishing to reflect in any manner upon Mr. Stout, in whose honesty he had the utmost confidence, still was of opinion that the Board should know something of the probable expense of disbursing the fund before making the appointment or taking action in the matter. He moved to postpone the whole subject to the next meeting. Lost.

The motion to strike out the name of Mr. Stout was also lost—ayes, 4; noes, 9.

After some further discussion that portion of the report of the Committee appointing Mr. Stout to disburse the funds was adopted, but the resolution authorizing him to employ such assistance as he might see fit was postponed for further consideration. A communication was received from the Comptroller, (in answer to a resolution of the Board,) giving the names of persons employed by him in disbursing the fund appropriated by the Common Council in aid of the families of volunteers, together with the sums paid to each employe. The following are the names, with the amounts:

General Superintendent, John H. Griscom, $200 per month; Assistant Treasurers, Sheridan Shook, Wm. Truslow, A. A. Denman, J. N. Ritch, $150 per month. Clerks, Theodore Froment, E. H. Gouge, E. P. Griscom, J. W. B. Hughes, A. R. Trotter, J. R. Varian, J. B. Peabody, C. G. Bowles, $700 per annum. Interpreter, H. F. Repper, $2 per day. Attendants, F. C. Wittenberg, L. Weisburn, T. G. Girvan, $1 50 per day.

The communication was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

At the regular meeting of the Councilmen, last evening, Mr. BARNEY gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Board, he should move to amend the rules of the Board, but without specifying which.

Mr. PINCKNEY gave a similar notice.

A resolution to appropriate the drill-room at Lafayette Hall to the Thirty-seventh Regiment was deferred, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The weekly report of the Board shows the following statement: Number remaining Oct. 5, 7,945; admitted, 2,525; total, 10,479; of these had died, 44; discharged, 1,668; sent to Blackwell's Island, 415; to State Prison, 2; number remaining Oct. 12, 8,041; being an increase of 96.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS.

This Committee was to have met yesterday, but Mr. HARDY only was present, who, after waiting an hour for his colleagues, adjourned until this day at 12 M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of JAMES DAVY, who died of injuries accidentally received on the 16th inst. Deceased lived in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and at the time of the accident was walking on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundreth-street, when a two-horse truck with a heavy stone upon it passed him. When opposite the truck the stone was suddenly jarred off and fell upon his legs, crushing them in a terrible manner. He was at once removed to the hospital and amputation of his legs performed, soon after which he died. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age.

ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, a man formerly in the employ of the National Government, and recently a prominent candidate for an appointment in the Navy, was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, for disorderly conduct and for using treasonable language. The Police have been watching him for some time past, and yesterday he was caught while engaged in advocating the rebel cause, and haranguing against the Government. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs, who committed him to prison for ten days.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—DENNIS CANNING died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received on the 2d inst., at the Allaire Works in Cherry-street. It appears that the deceased was engaged in raising a large block, which was fastened by means of a sling, overhead, when the sling suddenly gave way, and the block fell, striking him on the head. He was taken to the Hospital, where he lingered in great pain till yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was fifty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Detective BENNETT yesterday arrested JOHN QUINNAM, *alias* "Coffee Jack," upon the charge of having stolen a gold watch valued at $50, from Mr. AARON EDWARDS, of Rockland County. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for trial. QUINNAM is a member of Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment, and was to have returned to the army yesterday.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMTUG.—Owing to some defect in the boiler of the steamtug *Frank*, it exploded yesterday in the East River, near Sixty-first-street, and seriously injured two of the hands on board of her, named WILLIAM WELLS and FREDERICK KLESSETT. They were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where they now lie in a very critical condition.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A woman named MARY MCGRATH, 35 years of age, a native of Ireland, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on Monday last, by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs, in the house of Mrs. WELCH, in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

BODY FOUND.—The body of ANDREW JOHNSON, one of the sailors who was drowned on the schooner *George F. Brown*, which sunk in the East River on Saturday night last, was recovered yesterday, taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner notified.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF BOSTON.—Mr. J. L. C. AMES, the Chief of Police of Boston, is in town, and was yesterday escorted by Inspector CARPENTER to the different police-offices in the City. This is Mr. AMES'S first opportunity of personally inspecting our police system.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Coronor JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of CATHARINE KAVANAGH, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, who was found in the water at the foot of Tenth-street, North River. Verdict, "Supposed drowning."

FIRE IN SULLIVAN-STREET.—Last night, after 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame house, in the rear of No. 75 Sullivan-street, occupied by MARY P. TAYLOR, a colored woman, who was burned to death. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Brig.-Gen. Tyler, U. S. A., of Connecticut; Capt. P. M'Guigan, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and Charles Mascuels, U. S. N., are at the Everett House.

Senator Hale; J. S. Calhoun, of Norwich; W. Fessenden, of Norwich; G. R. Brooks, U. S. N.; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; John Hughes, of Baltimore; Chas. Pierson, of Buffalo; Geo. Mallory, of Connecticut; S. C. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. F. Fahs, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Mrs. Commodore Montgomery, of Washington; Dean Richmond, of Batavia; Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Saial Downer, of Boston; J. H. Slidell and family, of Auburn; and J. H. Hammond, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; T. Morgan Budd, of the U. S. Navy; G. H. Tappan, of Colorado Territory; J. A. Cockson and Thomas Bowker, of England; Nathaniel Eaton, of Trinidad de Cuba; and J. Lord Abbott, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

E. D. Roble, of the United States Navy; Dr. Dallas Bach and E. G. Conner, of the United States Army; B. R. Cummings, of Boston; E. P. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo.; H. G. Drexel, of Philadelphia; and Charles E. Hicks, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Nichols, of the United States Navy; Col. T. B. Lawrence, G. L. Pratt, G. D. Guild, and G. H. Sturges, of Boston; and Lieut. T. P. Ives, of the United States revenue service, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George Sedgwick, of Chicago, Col. Larned, of Arlington, Va.; G. F. Vane and L. B. Levy, of England; Col. S. S. Murphy and Lady, of Baltimore; and Dr. D. M. Burgess, of New-York, are at the International Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Republican County Convention reassembled, at Montague Hall, yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Conference stated they had no report to make, and the Convention proceeded to the selection of candidates, with the following result. Messrs. HODGES and HICKS were appointed tellers:

For Registrar—On the first formal ballot for a candidate for this office the vote stood as follows: GEORGE HALL, 38; LUKE C. EYRES, 26; A. N. DOXY, 1. The nomination of Mr. HALL was made unanimous.

County Clerk—The last vote for this office was as follows: CHARLES W. THOMAS, 21; JOHN N. STEARNS, (People's candidate,) 40; Blank, 1. The nomination of Mr. STEARNS was made unanimous.

For Superintendent of the Poor—Mr. A. M. DOXY was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor by acclamation.

For Coroner—On the formal ballot for Coroner, ALFRED HORTON received 42 votes; ELIAS LYNCH, 19. The nomination of Mr. HORTON was made unanimous.

Justice of Sessions—For this office, WM. H. HOYT was nominated by acclamation.

The Chair was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of one delegate from each Ward. A Committee, composed of Messrs. DALTON, HICKS and CARBON, was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, when the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Republican Convention for the Second Senatorial District met last night at Montague Hall, and nominated JESSE C. SMITH, the People's candidate for the Senate.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 57, James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward and others; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Wetmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crocker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71, Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Levy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thos. E. Hastings, impleaded; 53, Frederick J. Posthaner *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlien and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 42, The Western Transportation Co. *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

MILITARY.—The Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department have resolved to present a flag to Company I, Capt. CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.

Father GUILICK'S concert, in Lee-avenue Church, Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was a complete success.

A number of residents of the Eastern District have prepared a beautiful stand of colors for the Forty-seventh Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Col. HENRY MOORE.

The McClellan Chasseurs and United States Vanguard, encamped at East New-York, gave a military festival last evening. There was a large attendance of people.

Twenty-five young men left the Eastern District of the city for the war on Wednesday.

Four members of Engine Company No. 3 are now prisoners in the hands of the rebels, viz.: WM. STEVENSON, A. TERWILLIGER, JOSEPH TAYLOR and DUNCAN RICHMOND. The last named was recently captured near Fortress Monroe.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The annual session of the Presbyterian Synod, for this District, is now being held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton, near Fulton-street, Rev. Mr. BRINSLEY acting as Moderator. Up to last evening no matter of general interest had been discussed.

New-Jersey.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a young man named THOMAS QUINN, who was drowned at the ferry slip, in attempting to jump ashore before the boat was attached to the bridge.

Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a child two years of age, named JOHN TOOLE, who was instantly killed by being run over by an ice-cart. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in both cases.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The primary meetings of all parties, in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis, are to be held in Hudson County next Tuesday night, to elect delegates to the County Nominating Convention.

THE BARNEY RIFLES.—The Hiram Barney Rifles, Col. KOZLER, are still encamped at Hudson City. Their time of departure is not yet known.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR ALL WEATHER AND FOR ALL CLASSES.—If you want a fashionable Hat, a durable Hat, a soft Hat, a narrow or wide brimmed Hat; if you are old or young, and want a Hat just suited to your features; or if you desire to create a sensation with your Hat, let KNOX supply you. His stock embraces all varieties in style, while each article therein is of the finest quality, and his prices—as all the world know—are very moderate. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

BOLD BURGLARY.—All supposed objections to the TELEGRAPH BURGLAR ALARM disappear when perfectly understood. Its merits are certified by hundreds of our best citizens who are using it. It has saved five houses from burglary within the last four weeks. For sixty pages respecting it, or to see it, address the proprietor, E. HOLMES, No. 260 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

MONEY FOR THE SAVINGS BANK.—Every housekeeper can save one-third of their annual washing expense by using PYLE'S O. K. Soap. A few trials will satisfy any intelligent person on this point. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Allcock's Porous Strengthening Plasters. The best and safest; sure to do good; the certain cure for weak backs, and all kidney affections. Sold No. 204 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to obtain Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, is at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

BLOSSOM—BLACKWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. BENJAMIN BLOSSOM, of this City, to Mrs. H. M. BLACKWELL, of Astoria, L. I.

AVEZZANA—JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, by John H. Brady, Alderman of the 15th Ward, JOHN LOUIS JOSEPH AVEZZANA, son of Gen. J. Avezzana, to MANUELLA N. JACKSON, daughter of John D. Jackson, Esq., all of this City.

LESTER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., DAVID B. LESTER to DELIA F., youngest daughter of the late Allen Lockwood, all of this City.

CRANE—IVISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. G. Clark, WILLIAM N. CRANE to SARAH A., daughter of Henry Ivison, Esq., all of this City.

ROCHE—HYATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, D. D., Mr. JOHN B. ROCHE, of St. Paul, Min., to Miss SUSAN HYATT, of this City.

KINYON—LILLIE.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hanson, by Rev. Peter Quick, of Clarkstown, N. Y., HENRY S. KINYON, of this City, to MATILDA A. LILLIE, of Harlem.

SELCHOW—ILSLEY.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., FREDERICK SELCHOW, Jr., to HARRIET ELIZA ILSLEY.

JAMES—WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., DAVID H. JAMES to CAROLINE A., daughter of Geo. W. Wright, all of Brooklyn.

HARRIS—PUGSLEY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Palmer, ALFRED W. HARRIS, of Albany, to MARY L., daughter of Theodore Pugsley, of this City.

COVERT—CRAWFORD.—In White Plains, on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Wm. Lounsbery, assisted by Rev. Wm. F. Hatfield, WALTER M. COVERT, of Rye, to SARAH M. CRAWFORD, the youngest daughter of Elisha Crawford, of the former place.

MUÑOZ—THERIOT.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Brinton Smith, JOSE MARIA MUÑOZ, of Panama, to LEANTINE CELESTE, daughter of Ferdinand Theriot, of the former place.

SKELYE—RHUS.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., Mr. ISAAC H. SKELYE, JR., of Milwaukee, to Miss ANNA E. RHUS, of Chicago.

DIED.

BAYIER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, Mrs. MARY BAYIER, in the 27th year of her age, who died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Capt. Robert Burns, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 233 West 17th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at his residence, SYLVANUS MILLER, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELLEN R. BURNHAM, beloved wife of Beekman T. Burnham; aged 33 years and 3 months.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from the Jane-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Monticello, Sullivan County, papers please copy.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, CLARISSA SOPHIA, wife of John Lowry, and daughter of the late Peter Sleeper.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 East 12th-st., without further notice.

HUMES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 17, WILLIAM HUMES, son of James Humes, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place at 1¾ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice, in 36th-st., near Lexington-av., his late residence.

WEBB.—In this City, on

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has no objection to the care of children; understands sewing machines; is willing to make herself generally useful; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and froning, in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 Macdougal-st., opposite King-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; can do sewing and take care of children; has excellent references; will go a short distance in the country. Address No. 59 University-place, at J. J. Morris' grocery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the shoestore.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has fifteen years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation to do housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen all the week. Call at No. 125 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person to do chamberwork, fine washing and fluting, or waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days. at No. 210 West 35th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will take charge of a babe, or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 233 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small family, or would take care of grown children; is an experienced person and capable of taking either of the above situations. Can be seen at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or a note will be attended to. Would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can furnish unexceptionable City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can work embroidery. Best references. Call at No. 18 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, or to assist in washing; would take care of an old lady; has taken care of an invalid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, back room, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid or first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Apply No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days. at No. 210 West 35th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable, steady Protestant Englishwoman; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, game, &c.; she is very economical, and will study to please; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats and soups, game and boning fowl; understands desserts and jelly of all kinds, and is a first-rate baker, and will assist in the coarse part of the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young women; the one as cook and washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread; has 6 years' reference from one place; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth or bring it up on a bottle, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE spectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who understands her business and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference. Inquire at No. 26 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor,

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st.. between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, situations (separate or together) one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to do washing; has the best of references from their last places. Apply at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 10,

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women; one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both are first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; have the best of City and country references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable English Protestant women, situations; one as good cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City references. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman to do kitchen work, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Wages according to the times. The best of City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 421 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 360 7th-av,, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable woman of a settled age, a housekeeper's place, or nurse's, and seamstress'; she can fulfill any capacity in household affairs. Can produce the best City references. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Depau-place, cor. of Thompson and Bleecker sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RE spectable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend an elderly or invalid lady, or as child's nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references; would go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 158 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young English Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6, up tairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room; good City reference.

AS LADY'S MAID &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable girl, a situation to travel with a lady to Havana, to take care of the lady or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; can give a recommendation of five years from her last place. Call for three days at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, goes out by the day, week or month, takes work at her own house, or would take a permanent situation as lady's maid or seamstress; best of reference. Apply, or address No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands bo h stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and do fine washing; understands doing up all kinds of fine muslin. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable girl a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has no objections to the country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 393 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can do all kinds of French embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen at Nos. 97 and 99 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth or take charge of children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing and obliging; no objection to chamber work or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class baby's nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand and is a very neat sewer; she has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly capable of taking charge of a young infant; or would go as ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF VERY great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family, to take charge of a child; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; understands plain sewing; or, would assist at chamberwork. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 139 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a young English Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in the care of children and make herself useful, where the work is not too laborious. Apply at her present situation 48 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M until 3 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has good City references, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a baby to wet nurse; has only lost her own baby three days; has no objections to go out, if required. Inquire for Mrs. CROOT, No. 25 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, having lost her baby, wishes to take one to wet nurse at her own residence; the best of care can be given, as she has no children; best of reference given. Call at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A SCOTCH WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk and good testimonials, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society's Office, as Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren-st., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse is wanted by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock today.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nurse, or to take care of children; good references given. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; would like to go to Havana; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing, by a particularly neat, tidy young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country; a nice place more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do waiting and light chamberwork. Call or address MARTHA WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 27 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best City reference. Call as No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant nurse and seamstress wants a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff s, Dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT IS A good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, would like a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or the light housework of a small family. Has good City references; would go a short way from the City. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, quick seamstress, with good City reference, work by the day or month; understands making ladies and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to the care of children, or light chamberwork. Call at, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do chamberwork or take care of the kitchen and do fine washing; best of City reference. Call, or address, for 2 days, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRSTclass seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable young girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork or take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced person as seamstress or nurse; understands the care and management of children; most respectable City references can be given. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 76 Spring-st., in the dry goods store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; best City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAton, by a young woman, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands hair-dressing in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable young English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young American girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 503½ 2d-av., in the fancy store.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 303 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institution and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B. —Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

ENGLISH OR SCOTCH SERVANTS WANTED—A cook, laundress, coachman and footman, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; is a good groom and driver; also, understands vegetables and gardening in all its branches: the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter. Best of reference from her last place. Address FRAZER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, as my present employer, who I have lived with near five years, is about selling his carriage. Apply to Mr. POST, at Mr. Pelton's stables, corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who will be found to perfectly understand his business; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required; can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention for two days.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man thoroughly acquainted with his business; the care of a country seat, where the services of a trustworthy, intelligent man is wanted, and is well acquainted with all agricultural work; can give 13 years' reference, sufficient to satisfy any person in want of a man of the above capacity. A note addressed to P. D. G., in care of A. Reid, seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single, young and steady man, of pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; can keep silver in perfect order; has the best of City reference, to whom he will refer; no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of by addressing J. M., No. 820 Broadway, in the real estate office, for two days, or at No. 124 Clinton-place, second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 903 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—A LAD JUST from school is desirous of learning the apothecary business. His guardian would like to make arrangements with some good chemist for his permanent employment. His board would be paid for one year. Address H. H., Box No. 3,289 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED

AS SALESMAN.—TO BOOKSELLERS—WANTed, a young unmarried man, thoroughly acquainted with the retail book and stationery trade, as salesman in a first-class store in a neighboring city; one who has been in a Broadway store preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., to B. & P. LAWRENCE, No. 78 John-st.

A BOY WANTED.—A SMART ACTIVE BOY wanted, in a dry-goods jobbing house; one that writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address Box No. 1,861, Post-office.

A COOK—WAITRESS—FRENCH GIRL.—Wanted, two Protestants; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, cakes and desserts. Also, a waitress, who fully understands her business. English preferred. A French girl wanted. Call after 10 o'clock, at No. 157 West 23d-st., basement door. If stormy call the next day.

A NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, TWO girls, to go to Staten Island; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN EITHER white or colored, who can give references for sobriety, honesty, intelligence and industry, may apply at No. 58 Vesey-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing at her own residence; would take a family's washing by the month or by the piece; can do shirts in the neatest manner; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

WASHING WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WIDow woman wishes to take in families' washing, gentlemen's or ladies', and to go out by the day or week; is a good whitewasher and house-cleaner; best of City reference. Apply at No. 259 West 26th-st., Mrs. Debar, for one week.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE DE PREMIERE RESPECtabilité, Anglais et Protestante, et qui parle très bien le Francais, ayant habité Paris 8 ans, desire se placer comme bonne d'enfants dans une très bonne famille. Référence de 3 ans de la famille avec le quelle elle est venue d'Europe. S'adresser L'agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

A FRENCH LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST and performer, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, HAVing lately escaped from the South, is desirous of obtaining a situation, in a school or family, to teach the English, French, Latin, or Italian languages, drawing, music, &c. Can furnish the best of references, and may be seen at No. 26 Amity-place, for two days.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, NOT long in America, wishes a situation as governess; she has been several years in a boarding school in France, so that she speaks the language perfectly well; she is able to teach both German and French, also the first rudiments in piano. No. 119 Laurence-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as visiting governess; to instruct in the English branches; also, rudiments of French and music; good references given. Address Box No. 1,318 Post-office.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 4698 N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, (French and English,) experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the branches of a thorough education, wish to teach in this City as visiting or resident instructresses, or to travel with families or invalids. Their testimonials will inspire the highest confidence. Address ITALIAN, Box No. 39 Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIence in tuition, wishes an engagement in morning or daily governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; references to some of the first families in New-York. Address M. S. C., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A DISTRICT school very near the City. Apply, with the proper testimonials, at the Peck-slip Hotel, Williamsburgh, from 6 to 7 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.

A CARD FROM MR. EISFELD.

The undersigned, having returned from Europe, begs leave to inform his pupils and the public in general that he is now prepared to resume his musical instruction. Apply at the principal music stores, or at the residence of THEODORE EISFELD, No. 45 3d-st., near 2d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI, pianist and composer, begins a course of piano and singing by his extraordinary new method. Those who really desire to be, in a very short time, fine singers, excellent performers, and read music at sight, can apply at his residence, No. 66 East 16th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily.

INSTRUCTION.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL known in New-York, wishes to find a good home and board, in a private family, where instruction in piano music and the French language would be considered as equivalent. Address C. B., Union-square Post-office.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTfully informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 261 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:

AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAUMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

LOCKWO

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

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HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
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Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s, By
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.
(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States, District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be a ted.

A B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. E. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 10,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $360,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($360,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired; and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES.—The annual meeting of this institution will be held THIS EVENING, (Oct. 18,) in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., when the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the report of the proceedings for the past year will be made. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of SyphNitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being speedily cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,824 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Almighty, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—The greatest discovery of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $3 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the money. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10,540

Worth of fire and burglar-proof safes for sale, at about one-half the first cost. $4,200 worth of these safes is a consignment of two assignees. A part of this consignment must be sold within thirty days. The balance of this stock, $6,340 worth—all second-hand, of different City manufacture—and will be sold cheap.

Also, three new steam-engines.
W. H. TERWILLIGER,
No. 100 Maiden-lane.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed, particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

THE NEW McCLELLAN MEDAL.
A handsome medal of Gen. George B. McClellan will be sent upon receipt of four 3c. stamps. Agents wanted.
HENRY OSBORNE, No. 58 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission earnestly and confidently appeals to the community for contributions of money to enable it to enlarge its operations, or at least to continue them on their present scale.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Potomac to the Missouri, is systematically visited and inspected. Deficiencies are ascertained, and, so far as possible, supplied. There has scarcely been a single company of volunteers in the field, wherein some serious neglect or abuse endangering the health of the soldier has not been pointed out by the agents of the Commission, and remedied or mitigated. In no case have its services or advice been rejected. No complaint been made of its embarrassing any officer in the discharge of his duty, or interfering with discipline in the smallest degree.

We have occasion for most profound National thanksgiving, in the fact that our armies are passing through the most perilous season of the year, and yet without destructive epidemics, but with hardly a tenth part of the mortality from disease usual (according to all experience) under the most favorable conditions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the mischief we had every reason to expect, but which seems for the present averted. No human skill or sagacity could have averted it; but it seems neither irreverent nor unreasonable to assert that the labors of the Sanitary Commission have contributed at least as much as any mere human agency to this unhoped-for result. If so, what contribution to its treasury is not already more than repaid?

After confidential conference with the highest authorities, the Commission feels bound to solicit with urgency a large and speedy increase of its pecuniary resources.

Donations may be addressed to GEO. S. COE, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, New-York, or to
GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer of the Commission, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
[Copy.]

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.
WINFIELD SCOTT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861."

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

WANTED—A PAIR OF STRONG ROLLERS, (with frame complete,) not under twelve inches long and not less than ten inches in diameter; also, a small trip hammer; also, one or two strong axles for a large grindstone. Apply by letter, giving name and address, to L. G., Box No. 301 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE TELESCOPE, made by Fitz, of this City, with glasses for day and night observation; it cost over $300; we are willing to sell for half that amount in cash; any party wishing to see the glass will call on J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING in the latest style, together with family sewing of all descriptions, at No. 95 Morton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
BANK ROBBERY.

The BANK OF LOWVILLE was entered by burglars on Saturday or Sunday night, and about $6,000 in cash taken, as follows:

About $2,400 in gold; $800 in silver, American quarters and halves, about $50 of which was old coin.

$1,200 in mixed New-York State money; $60 New-England; $60 United States demand Treasury Notes; $20 in 5s, 3s and 1s, on the Bank of the People, Lowville, probably nearly all now out on that Bank.

$1,500 in bills on the Bank of Lowville, about $600 of which was considerably torn or mutilated, and of which the following amounts were put up in sealed packages, and directed as follows:

$374—Robert Harvey, Boonville.
$250—Owen J. Owens, Turin.
$80—Owen J. Owens, Boonville.

Also, five bonds, of $1,000 each, issued by the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, with coupons from 1857, numbered 182, 196, 197, 564 and 565.

All persons are forbid from negotiating the above bonds.

Two locks were picked—one Day & Newell's best—and a safe cut open.

A reward of $500 will be given for the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the property.

J. L. LEONARD, President of the Bank of Lowville.
LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1861.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 14, a VENETIAN BROOCH, of lapis lazuli, onyx and gold stone, in a round setting of Roman gold. Whoever returns it to No. 6 East 14th-st. will receive $5 reward.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK, No. 175,573. ANY PERson who should be in possession, will be pleased to return it to the Bowery Savings Bank, near Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 80 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 85 | Steerage to Paris 38
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNISTOUN & Co.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUÉ, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY ..... Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY ..... Dec. 10
On MONDAY ..... Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY ..... Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Reported Naval Engagement at New-Orleans.

HOW THE PREBLE WAS SUNK.

New-Orleans Illuminated for a Victory.

The Wounded in the Santa Rosa Fight, &c.

We receive *via* Fortress Monroe, some copies of a Petersburgh (Virginia) paper of the 15th inst., from which we derive very interesting information.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* furnishes a list of National prisoners brought down to Richmond on Friday, by Lieut. L. D. JORDAN, of Capt. PATES' Mounted Rangers, most of whom were captured by that company. All the soldier prisoners are members of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The civilians are Union citizens of Virginia, strongly opposed to the Confederate Government. Taken altogether, the *Express* understands that they are the most miserable set of human beings that Richmond ever received.

SOLDIERS OF THE ELEVENTH OHIO.

James Sturson,	James Mahan,
James Peters,	Lewis Brassy,
James Brewater,	Isaac Ward,
Christopher Bryan,	William Lloyd,
William R. Wolfkill,	Martin W. Peck.

UNION CITIZENS.

James Jones,	Jessie Kritz,
R. A. Flannigan,	James M. Carrow,
Wilson Arthur,	Miles O'Brien,
A. C. Staunton,	Melville Kritz,
Felix L. Odell.	John W. Fox,
Alexander Williams,	James Kinkade.
John O'Brien,	Robert White.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Petersburgh *Express* has the following additional particulars concerning the late reported naval engagement at New-Orleans:

The *Turtle* ran against the *Preble* without firing a gun, and immediately sunk her, by staving in her sides, she, in the meantime being fired upon by the whole squadron, but the balls glancing from her iron form without effecting the least damage.

The *Turtle* then turned on the other two vessels, which, seeing the fate of their companion, endeavored to get out of the way, in which effort they were driven on shore, their crews deserting them. Com. HOLLINS, in his report, says he thinks he will be able to capture and carry them both into New-Orleans.

The *Preble* cannot be raised. A large number of prisoners, arms, ammunition, &c., were taken during the action. Com. HOLLINS confirms the account of the defeat of BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island.

Com. HOLLINS arrived in New-Orleans on the 14th ult. The city was illuminated on the receipt of the intelligence.

The number of men under Com. HOLLINS was 300. The Federalists numbered 1,000.

The same journal has the following comments on the affair:

"The Confederate cause has again been victorious. Capt. HOLLINS, of our little navy, has succeeded in driving the blockading squadron of the —— Yankees at the mouth of the Mississippi, ashore, capturing a prize, and sinking the crack sloop-of-war *Preble*. Such particulars as have reached us will be found in our telegraphic dispatches. They are, as yet, quite meagre—just enough to create a desire for more, and enkindle a most lively feeling of satisfaction. With a large force, we should think the stranded vessels might easily be captured. At all events, they will not soon forget the thorough peppering Capt. HOLLINS informs us he has administered. We regret that our knowledge of Capt. GEORGE N. HOLLINS, the hero of this fight, is too limited to enable us to give such a sketch of his life, as we know would prove highly interesting at this time. But the *Naval Register* of 1859 informs us that he is a native of Maryland, and was appointed from Maryland, but was at the time of his appointment a citizen of Florida. We may add that HOLLINS entered the service of the United States Navy on the 1st of February, 1814, and his commission of Captain was dated on the 14th September, 1855. As soon as the present troubles commenced, he resigned his position in the navy, after drawing considerable pay, and was immediately appointed with a post of equal rank in the Confederate States Navy. It is well known that HOLLINS had much to do with the capture of the side-wheel steamer *St. Nicholas*, Capt. KIRWAN, of the Baltimore and Washington line, which was taken a few months since, near the mouth of the Potomac River, by Col. ZARVOONA THOMAS.

THE LATE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The Pensacola correspondent of the *Express* gives the following report of the wounded at the battle of Santa Rosa, now lying in the Ladies' Hospital at that place:

B. L. Iverson, of a Mississippi regiment.
J. B. Day, of the Ninth Mississippi.
Wm. Durham, of the First Florida.
Michael Merton, of the First Louisiana.
Walter Tuggle, of the Fifth Alabama.
Patrick O'Neal, of the First Florida.
J. H. Barksdale, of the Tenth Mississippi.
L. C. Weeden, of the Fifth Georgia.
Wm. L. Shaney, of the Fifth Georgia.
Charles Gichell, of the Georgia Battalion.
Lewis Allen, of the Fifth Georgia.
L. C. Hollingsworth, of the Georgia Battalion.
A. R. Sesark, of the First Florida.
Wm. B. Tucker, of the Fifth Georgia.
W. A. Elder, of the Georgia Battalion.
R. Kinsade, of the Tenth Mississippi.
Mr. Duffy, of the First Louisiana.
Robert Anthony, Isaac Lambrern, W. W. Oldvane, H. Bidders, (since dead,) of the Fifth Georgia.
T. A. Stilman, of the Eighth Mississippi.
James Hallington, of the First New-York Artillery.
J. Bossal, of the Third United States Artillery.

GETTING USED UP.

The firm of MARTIN TANNAHILL & Co, which had been for years the leading grocery house in Petersburgh, come out with the following card:

NOTICE.—We give notice to our friends generally, that we have been compelled to discontinue the grocery business, particularly for the reason that we have now no goods for sale, except a little L. F. salt. Persons ordering goods of us must send the cash to fill the order, unless they have money to their credit. Four of our partners and six of our clerks are in the army, and having sold out our stock of goods on credit, we have no money to buy more to be disposed of that way. We still continue in the commission business, and promise faithful and honest attention to all consignments made to us.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church convened in Petersburgh on Tuesday, (to-day,) the 15th inst., at the church on Washington-street, (Rev. Dr. PRYOR'S,) and will hold its session every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock. The introductory sermon was to be delivered by the moderator, Rev. Dr. DABNEY, of the Theological Seminary. Owing to the altered circumstances of the country, and the changes that have occurred in this branch of the church, this will be a most important ecclesiastical body. Its deliberations, we understand, will be topened to the public, and for the interest attaching to them, we doubt not they will attract a large number of spectators. Rev. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, (of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) a gentleman eminent alike in religious and literary acquirements, preached in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, and at the Laight-street Church at night. Both houses were crowded. At St. Paul's Church, the Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS, of the Diocese of Virginia, officiated, and delivered a sermon of characteristic force and eloquence. Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Northoway, preached at the Washington-street Presbyterian Church morning and afternoon, and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR preached at the Fall-street Presbyterian Church. The day was very fine, and the attendance at all the places of worship large.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT—COL. GILHAM'S COMMAND.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 10th inst., contains the following:

We stated yesterday that an unpleasant rumor from Col. GILHAM'S regiment, in Northwestern Virginia, was not credited by the authorities in this city. We have since received a statement of the facts, gathered from a private letter written by Quartermaster J. R. MOUNTCASTLE, of Company F, and deem it our duty to lay it before the public. The letter is dated Camp on Elk Mountain, Oct. 3. Six days previous to that time, when the regiment was encamped on Middle Mountain, (in the western part of Pocahontas County, near the Randolph line,) an order to retreat was issued, though from what cause is not definitely stated.

It was a terrible night when this order was given, the rain pouring in torrents, and the darkness almost impenetrable; yet the tents were struck, the wagons loaded, and the regiment was ready to march at daybreak. After proceeding three miles, the troops were brought to a halt by the high waters of Elk River, which rendered fording impossible. At this place, we regret to say, it was found necessary to burn the wagons, tents, baggage, provisions, and other articles, which involved a loss of property estimated at $15,000 value. The regiment struggled forward, marching through mud knee deep, suffering many hardships' and finally succeeded in reaching Elk Mountain. The troops had only a scanty supply of food, and the letter mentions that Company F had just come in from three days' picket duty, on short rations. They were nearly broken down with fatigue and hunger. We could not conscientiously withhold this intelligence, for a knowledge of the facts will unquestionably occasion the adoption of measures for the relief of the regiment.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON NORFOLK.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th inst., says:

"It seems that Norfolk is to be attacked by the Hessians at a very early day. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, has information to that effect, and says that a lady who has recently reached here from the North gives it as her positive conviction that Norfolk is to be attacked very speedily. This she feels assured of from conversations she had with some of her connections at the North, who were in a situation to be made acquainted with the intended movements of the Northern forces. From the best light she could gather on the subject, a simultaneous movement is to be made upon this city from Old Point and Hatteras; and for this purpose Gen. MANSFIELD has been put in command at Hatteras, and Gen. WOOL reinstated in his command at Old Point. 'Lay on, Macduff,' &c. Our boys seem delighted at this intelligence."

SENDING BACK THE COTTON.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th inst., says:

"The military authorities, acting with the advice of Gens. BEAURGARD and JOHNSTON, some weeks since published an official notice, in which they requested planters at the extreme South not to forward any more invoices of cotton into the State of Virginia, but to hold it until further advices. Contrary to this request several dealers forwarded by rail to Richmond several hundred bales, and it was immediately returned, and that too at the expense of the shippers, and it is the intention of the Provost Marshal, GIBSON, of Richmond, to send back every bale which may hereafter be forwarded."

THE MARKET,

TOBACCO—The market, the past week, ruled without material change until Thursday, when it became very dull, and for some kinds prices showed a decline. The breaks have only been moderately large, and were made up mostly of lugs and commons, and nondescript leaf. Long shipping lugs, in good order and heavy weight, continue to bring tolerably fair prices, and real fine shipping would also sell right well. All kinds of unsold nondescript and common to middling leaf, continue extremely low. We quote Lugs at $1 75@$3 75—sales mostly at $2 50@$3; poor to middling leaf at $3@$5; fair, $6@$6 50; and good to fine, $7@$10. A few hogsheads of prime sun-cured leaf could still be sold at very full prices.

WHEAT—There has been rather a better demand for all good qualities; common to choice Red, 70c.@90c.; common to Prime White, 85c.@$1 10. Very choice White, suitable for seed or family Flour, might be sold for a little more. Receipts small.

CORN—For the past few days there has been an improved demand, with sales at 60a.@65c. Parties having Corn ready for market, who can get it here soon, would do well, we think, to send it down.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday at 10c. for prime, with a poor demand, and prices have been gradually tending down from that day, closing this morning with some few sales of scattering bales at 8½c., but large lots could not be sold even for that, the buyers generally having as much stock on hand as they care to hold at one time.

We have not heard of any sales of consequence for the past two days for want of buyers. The bulk of the receipts yesterday and to-day will have to go in store. A good portion of the receipts previously was stored. The situation of the market is most unpleasant one to sellers, and we believe we express the views of nearly the entire trade when we say that it would be very pleasing to them for planters to keep their cotton home for better times. As before remarked, if receipts continue as heavy as they have been the past week, it will be a very short time before prices will be down to a most ruinous figure.

SHOE THREAD—Three dollars per pound.

GUANO—Petersburgh manipulated $60 per ton. No. 1 Peruvian is scarce. We quote it at $71, and only know one party who offers it at that.

CLOVER SEED—This seed is scarce, and held at $12 50.

RYE—One dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per bushel.

OATS—Winter oats for seed held at one dollar per bushel.

BAGGING—Gunny bags at 30 cents, with a better supply in market.

ROPE—Twenty cents, cash, for Western.

NAILS—In this article we notice a considerable advance, and now quote them at seven and seven and a half for cut.

COFFEE—As far as coffee is concerned, we need scarcely add that it continues exceedingly scarce, especially as the Government has recently bought up nearly all the supplies. We now quote an ordinary quality of Rio at the rate of sixty cents per single pound.

PEPPER—Pepper commands from forty-five to fifty cents.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES—45c.@55c. ℔ lb.

SALT—$5@$5 50 for good alum, and $6 50@$7 for Liverpool fine. The stock is small and the demand is increasing daily.

SHOE THREAD—$2 ℔ lb.

COTTON GOODS—Domestic of all kinds are light with an active demand.

COTTON YARN—Cotton yarn is active, and readily commands from 25c.@37c. ℔ lb.

LARD—22c. ℔ lb. for good quality in kegs.

BACON—Considering the season, the market is well supplied with Provisions. A large sale was made yesterday of Hams at 22c. ℔ lb.; nevertheless the demand has slackened. We quote from 22c.@25c., the latter for the best quality Hams.

PETERSBURGH MANIPULATED GUANO—This valuable fertilizer continues to yield $60 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

REPORTS OF A GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED—PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR—RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS—MANUFACTURES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Among the recent numerous accounts of Southern intolerance and the more important details regarding the present social and commercial welfare of the Confederates, the facts I elicited during a recent conversation with Mr. Q. C. DE GROVE, late Revenue Collector of Nashville, Tenn., may be said to hold a most important place.

Mr. DE GROVE has but just arrived in this city with two companions, thus swelling the list of those who have been proscribed and forced to flee from Southern homes for opinion's sake.

In Nashville the Southern intolerants have organized and put in operation a society which is miscalled "The Committee of Safety." It is the business of these men to spy out and denounce every man or woman suspected of Union proclivities, whereupon follows an edict of banishment. If the statements I have recently heard are reliable, and of that I have no doubt, then we may safely say that Nashville, hitherto occupying a position of only minor importance, bids fair to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, commercial and manufacturing emporiums of the South, from which the wants of the Confederate armies are to be supplied. Already the nucleus of a vast military depôt has been formed there. They are well supplied with materials and manufacturers of tents and army clothing of every description. For their good luck in this line they are indebted in a measure to the North. All the Northern Sewing-machine Companies have agents in Nashville, but since the breaking out of the war these gentlemen have not found business transacted under Union securities very profitable, and so they offered their services to the Confederate Government, and took out contracts to manufacture clothing for the army. They are doing a most extensive and successful business. All the tailors in the city are likewise engaged in making clothing for the army. So that Nashville is the grand ready-made military clothing store, from whence all classes of Southern purchasers are supplied.

The leather dealers and shoe manufacturers of Nashville are also doing a big business. The leather dealers did a neat little thing in the way of speculation just before the war broke out. They bought up immense quantities of leather in Missouri, Kentucky and Texas. And just about this time they find themselves on the right side of the fence. Large quantities of canvas shoes are also manufactured. There are two large manufactories which turn out immense quantities of saddles, harness and cartridge boxes. Many of the employes in this and other shops are new to the work; but war is a leveler, and necessity compels many who never did a turn before, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

As to munitions of war, the resources of Nashville, in this particular, are very superior.

There it a powder mill on Sycamore Creek, fifteen miles from Nashville, now in successful operation. Also a manufactory in the city for percussion caps, where they are made at the rate of 2,500 per day. Rifles and muskets are also manufactured; and there is a large establishment for making Bowie knives and swords.

One hundred men are employed day and night at the manufactory for cannon-shot and shell.

They are beginning to fortify the place. At Dover, on the Cumberland River, there is a battery fully armed and manned; and at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, there is another, and a force of 2,000 men, so arranged that if either of the forts are assaulted or rendered untenable, they can immediately, on the word of command being given, promptly shift from one fort to the other.

As there is a general impression among our people of the great scarcity of provisions at the South, we will give a few details in this connection, which our informant vouches for. There are enough provisions—meat and flour—now stored in the warehouses of Nashville to feed the Confederate troops of Louisiana for at least twelve months—the provision dealers having invested largely in this line just prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, with an eye to the present state of things. There is one provision store in Nashville, 300 feet long, and 70 feet wide, five stories in height, and this mammoth pork-house is packed from top to bottom with bacon. There is no scarcity among wholesale provision merchants.

There is one other very important fact in connection with these Nashville statistics which is well worthy of consideration. The railroad interests of the South having become subservient to those of the Confederate Government, all the energies of those most interested have been bent to the task of systematizing, consolidating and centralizing the affairs and operations of all the railroad companies throughout the South, so that some one point should be the nucleus, the heart of all these various interests so concentrated, so that the aggregate capital of the roads may be used separately or as a whole, for any purpose that the Government may indicate; and all the united rolling stock of these roads can at any time be concentrated on any one of them which it is most desirable to be used for Government purposes, or in the event of the others being rendered useless by any of the accidents of war. And the property of the various roads—cars and engines—can at any time be thrown upon any particular road where additional accommodations are needed for transporting troops. To such perfection have they carried this system, that any number of Confederate troops can be transported from Manassas to any Southern point, over any one of the railroads, without stopping or changing cars.

These details of the present state of affairs in and around Nashville being obtained from an old resident of that place, and a thorough business man, who is accustomed to give his attention to the matters herein discussed, are particularly useful in giving us some idea of the resources of the South. Nashville is evidently a right arm of the prosperity of the Southern Confederacy. How many hopes for the coming Winter centre upon those vast stores accumulated in its warehouses. The loss of Nashville would be a paralyzing blow, in a most vital point, to the interests of the Southern Confederacy. It naturally occurs that we should recognize the growing importance of Nashville, and, in some way, make the fact subservient to *Union* interests.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Gov. CURTIN and suite arrived here in the midnight train, and were escorted to the Monongahela Hotel by Gen. NEGLEY and Staff and Capt. MCNULTY'S Brigade.

The object of the Governor's visit was the presentation of State Regimental flags, which took place this afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and was quite imposing.

The brigade, numbering about 3,000 hardy, well-disciplined and well-equipped troops, marched from Camp Wilkins, through the principal streets, to Allegheny Common, where the ceremonies took place.

Gov. CURTIN, in presenting the flags, made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was neatly responded to by Gen. NEGLEY, after which there was a grand review. The brigade will leave to-night, on five steamers, for the West.

NEW-YORK TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The detachment of the New-York First Regiment of Cavalry, whose term of service for three months has expired, passed through here this evening *en route* for home. They will reach New-York early to-morrow morning.

RAISING MORE TROOPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Information has been obtained from Washington that Col. WM. HALSTED, now in command of a regiment of cavalry in the United States service, has been authorized to raise three more regiments of infantry from this State. Orders have been issued to Lieut. BRIGHTLY, recruiting officer here, to that effect.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The subscription to the National loan in this city to-day reached $300,000.

MORE TROOPS FROM VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Vermont Sixth Regiment, Col. LORD, now encamped here, will leave for Washington Saturday morning.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF REGULARS.

Yesterday the above regiment arrived in this City, from Connecticut. The men were under command of Capt. O'CONNELL. After remaining in the City for a short time, they left for Perrysville, Md.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK IMPRISONED ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

To the charitable, who have so kindly met my appeal, made in behalf of sick prisoners confined on Governor's Island, I submit the following correspondence, and would take this opportunity to state that I have received and forwarded to Surgeon SLOAN, twenty-three bundles of clothing, and, with the funds left with me, have purchased supplies for the present, consisting of tea, sugar, lemons, barley, sago, arrowroot, and other articles, for which I hold receipts from Surgeon SLOAN, in charge of the Hospital, Governor's Island. WM. COXE DUSENBERY,
No. 142 Broadway.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Oct. 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a note from Dr. BROWN, who has charge of the eighty sick prisoners sent to Bedloe's Island, showing their appreciation of the comforts received through you and others. Yours, &c.,
WM. S. SLOAN.

To WM. COXE DUSENBERY, No. 142 Broadway.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, BEDLOE'S ISLAND,
Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

SURGEON SLOAN—*Sir*: The various packages containing gifts for the sick prisoners in the Hospital, kindly forwarded by you, were received to-day; their coming is most timely. So kindly an act is a most acceptable episode in the war. Major GILLIAM, Capt. CLEMENTS, and Lieuts. SHAW and BRIGGS, Confederate officers who have followed their sick men here, unite with me in tendering their sincere and kindest thanks to the donors, and to yourself especially, for suggesting and aiding the plan for the relief of the suffering men under my care.

I am happy to say that the condition of the sick has greatly improved since they were transferred from Castle William to the Hospital; the rooms are comfortable. Mr. BLAIR, the steward, is intelligent, and uses every effort to make the men cheerful and contented.

I am, &c.,
WYATT M. BROWN,
Surgeon Seventh Regiment N. C. V.

THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

A number of officers having delayed the organization of their companies, by not being examined by the Military Board, the following orders have been issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106.—The attention of all officers connected with the force now organizing under General Order No. 78, from this Department, under authority of the War Department, is again called to the necessity of complying at once with the provisions of that order relating to examinations. The places of all officers who do not present themselves for examination, within one week from this date, will, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be deemed vacant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 345.—The above General Orders, No. 106, from General Headquarters, are hereby promulgated. Officers are again notified that artillery and cavalry officers will be examined by Col. TOMPKINS; infantry line officers, by Col. MARTIN, and the field officers by one or both of the examiners, as they may be assigned. By order of Gen. YATES.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 344.—The field officers of the Fifty-first Regiment, and those of the line officers that have not passed examination, will present themselves forthwith, as no commissions will be issued to those not having obtained a certificate from the examiners. By order of Gen. YATES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday, the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was inspected by Gen. HALL, Lieut. DALRYMPLE, and Brigade-Major J. GROSHON HERRIOTT. By noon the regiment had formed into line on Washington-square; after going through many evolutions the regiment was dismissed from review and marched to headquarters. On inspection it was found that 733 men paraded, being a falling off of nearly 200 since last inspection, the majority of the absentees having joined other regiments now at the seat of war.

The "Accident" in the East River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An accident (that is what they call it) happened in the East River on Saturday night last. A schooner named the *George F. Brown* was sunk opposite Twenty-third-street, under circumstances which I think call for special notice. The facts of the case are that the schooner was laden with coal; she was at anchor in the direct route of a line of ferry boats, *without a watch aboard*, and, as the Captain told me, "leaking a little." During the night she sunk, and two lives were lost—ANDREW JOHNSON, a poor fellow who has no friends to look after his remains, and the other, a worthy young man named ISRAEL IRWIN SMITH, son of Capt. STEPHEN D. SMITH. Now, could not this and a hundred similar "accidents" have been avoided by merely keeping a watch aboard? This is a very simple, and at the same time, effective preventive of such "accidents." KILLEVAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The German Consolidated Union League—Nomination of a Full Ticket—Organization, Address and Resolutions.

The German Convention of Delegates under the above name, met last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM in the Chair.

At 8 o'clock the roll was called, and it was found that twenty Wards were represented, among which were two that had not elected delegates at the time of the last meeting.

The minutes were read and adopted, with the exception of a clause stating that the Executive Committee had been empowered to make nominations for the League. This was altered to read in the true sense of the resolution upon which the Committee had been appointed, viz: that it should have the power to take all measures necessary to advance the objects of the League, and report its action to the latter for its approval.

The President, as *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a statement of its proceedings since the last meeting of the League, as already reported in our columns. This was received with marked approval.

A communication was read announcing the thorough organization of the Nineteenth Ward German Union Club, and the names of six delegates to represent it in the Central League. Of these, three were new names, Mr. JULIUS BRILL, one of the delegates from the Nineteenth, explaining that the former delegation had been regarded as merely provisional, and that hence a new one had been elected definitively. The communication was then accepted.

A communication from the Sixth Ward announced the organization of a German Union Club for that Ward, and named the six delegates. This was likewise accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Organization was next in order.

This was read by Mr. WESENDONCK, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Organization, upon the call of Mr. JULIUS BRILL.

The name of the organization was declared to be "The German Union League of New-York," having for its object the support of the Union, the rejection of corrupt men, and the election of such men only to office as are true and loyal, while honest and capable, and not hostile to the constitutional rights of German citizens.

The plan of organization provided for the representation in the General League of each ward in proportion to the number and political weight of its German element. The lateness of the hour of adjournment, and the want of space, prevent us from giving the plan *in extenso*.

After some discussion, during which Messrs. SCHWAB and SCHMID urged that those wards containing the greatest number of Germans should have the largest representation, the report of the Committee was, on motion of Dr. HUNNEMANN, accepted *en bloc*, and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. WESENDONCK, of the Conference Committee subordinate to the Executive, then reported the proceedings of that Committee at the Conference held in the Everett House on Monday night. He said that the question had been: "Should the German League be represented there, and, if so, how?" It was determined that their wishes should be boldly stated, and as boldly maintained. Hitherto, the Germans had always gone for such candidates as had been offered to them by their American fellow-citizens. In this case, however, it had been decided that they should, on their own behalf, present a list of those whom they had selected, and should distinctly demand that the representatives of 20,000 votes in this City and County of New-York should be heard in council. Hence they deemed it not only their right but their duty to offer their own candidates at the Conference. This they had done, and the result assured them that they would be able to exert not only an important but a decisive influence over the election. [Great applause.] They looked to no other consideration than the loyalty and the character of their nominees, and had offered them not as Germans, not as party men, but as individuals of integrity and capacity. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. WESENDONCK stated that the vote had at the Conference was merely informal, and taken as a test of strength alone, and that the German Committee, while sustaining Mr. ADAMS, had acceded to the momentary recommendation of Mr. KETCHUM for the Marine Court, as a testimony of the unprejudiced spirit by which they were animated.

Here a lively debate arose in reference to the power of the Executive Committee to nominate candidates, and Councilman GROSS, of the Seventeenth Ward, declared that he had, as a member of that Committee, been one of a minority of three who had voted against such a course, there having been 19 votes cast in favor of it. Mr. GROSS further avowed, that as a member of the Tammany Hall organization he was pledged to the support of its ticket.

At this point, much feeling was manifested, and it was generally declared that Mr. GROSS, being pledged to another organization, should not participate in the action of the League.

Mr. JULIUS BRILL, as a member of the Committee, rose in explanation, and said that his friend, Mr. GROSS, had in Committee put his opposition upon the ground that said Committee lacked power. Now, however, he avowed a different reason, and he (Mr. BRILL) would offer a resolution as an amendment to the Constitution of the League, that none should be allowed to partake in the action thereof who were bound to other organizations.

The resolution was passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. Mr. GROSS hereupon resigned his membership of the Executive Committee, and declared that he would first free himself from other obligations, and then unite heart and hand with the League. This declaration was received with general acclamation.

Mr. WEIL declared that he was in much the same position as Mr. GROSS, and, with some warm remarks, withdrew from the room.

The question was then put whether the Committee should be indorsed and sustained as having had the power to prepare a ticket for proposal to the League. It was unanimously carried.

Dr. WILHELM, the President, here exhorted the assemblage to act with unanimity in its selection and support of a ticket, and upon resolution, the one sreprared by the Executive Committee was taken up pame by name.

This was done, and the ticket hitherto adopted, and published by us, was unanimously ratified, until the nomination for Judge of the Marine Court was reached. The Committee reported the name of Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. WESENDONCK explained that while the name of Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM had been accepted on formal ballot, at the Everett House, Mr. ADAMS had been, first and last, the choice of the German Committee. Mr. WESENDONCK spoke, however, in high terms of Mr. KETCHUM.

Mr. A. J. DITTENHOEFER here rose and, in a neat address, extolling the course and character of Mr. KETCHUM, moved that his name should be joined to that of Mr. ADAMS as the next candidate of the League, and that in case the former could not be taken up, the Committee should rest on Mr. KETCHUM and insist upon his nomination.

This motion was adopted, and it was determined to leave the power with the Conference Committee in all the nominations; to fall back upon and sustain a next best candidate of their choice, where it was found impossible to carry through the first.

A debate arose in reference to the proportion of Democrats and Republicans named on the Committees, Mr. WESENDONCK maintaining that there were upon it seven of the former to six of the latter, and that it was through falsehood that a certain public journal had sought to convey the idea that party motives actuated the course of the Committee and the League. [Great applause.]

Mr. BRILL, in supporting the declarations of Mr. WESENDONCK, appealed to Dr. WILHELM, who, as President of the League had *ex officio* been Chairman of the Committee, to state whether party motives or manœuvres had tainted its action.

Dr. WILHELM (Democrat) emphatically disavowed all such ideas, and declared that the sole object and effort had been to nominate proper men. [Prolonged approbation.]

Judge MAYNARD was named in connection with the Marine Court, but with little success. Mr. DITTENHOEFER declined a suggestion of his name, and Messrs. ADAMS and KETCHUM were decided to be the first and second choice.

The Committee then announced Mr. VULTE as their recommendation for Sheriff, and Mr. LEVY, of the Twentieth Ward, eloquently sustained the nomination. Upon his motion, it was decided to stand or fall in conference by Mr. VULTE.

For County Clerk, Mr. LEMUEL BANGS was reported by the Committee. The Sixth Ward was declared to be instructed against Mr. BANGS. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was named, and with Mr. BANGS for the first, was decided to be the second choice for the abovenamed office.

Mr. BLUNT was the reported nominee for Supervisor, and from the body of the house Messrs. GEORGE KUBTER, WEISSMANN and WITTHAUS were named. Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was also spoken of, but after some discussion, Mr. WESENDONCK having declined a nomination, Mr. BLUNT was determined to be the choice.

For District-Attorney, JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., was presented by the Committee.

Messrs. WESENDONCK and FRIEDMANN stated the reasons of this selection. Mr. SMITH had manifested a spirit in his intercourse with the German population that indicated that, while he would perform his duty, he would probably be a prosecuting attorney, but not a *persecuting* one.

Instances were cited where former incumbents of the office had manifested the most bitter spirit in executing the Sunday and liquor laws, and Mr. SMITH was spoken of as one whose conduct had been ever in striking contrast to such fanaticism.

Mr. J. J. FRIEDMAN dwelt warmly upon the high character and ability of Mr. SMITH, and the nomination was at length unanimously adopted.

The nominations for Coroners were declared to be Messrs. NAUMANN, TSCHIEMER, MCCONNELL, and COLLINS, with the understanding that, while the German names at the head of the column should be maintained at all hazards, the Committee should be left free to accept other available names in the place of Messrs. MCCONNELL and COLLINS, if necessary.

Among others Mr. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD was mentioned as a substitute.

A series of resolutions, setting forth the patriotic aims of the League, were, next in order, read by Dr. DULON, the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL, whose distinguished services in Missouri have arrested general attention. They were ably written, and were accepted with great applause. Their greatlength and the lateness of the hour prevent their insertion this morning.

Mr. WESENDONCK then read an eloquent address to the German voters of New-York City and State, declaring the time for distinct action to have arrived, the Union a necessity, and the State ticket most acceptable to the League to be that adopted by the People's Convention at Syracuse, headed by the name of DANL. S. DICKINSON, and ending with that of Mr. TALMADGE.

Mr. DITTENHOEFER embodied this latter declaration in the form of a resolution, which was carried. The address was adopted, and with the resolution, ordered to be printed in the German newspapers, and in pamphlet form.

Mr. LEVY moved that copies be, at once, given to the Press represented at the meeting, which was promptly decided and done.

At 11½ o'clock this important and efficient meeting adjourned, to assemble again at the same place at 8 P. M. on Thursday next.

Other Political Matters.

MOZART COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention of the Mozart branch of the Democracy of this City met at their headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Clerk and Coroners. There was a full delegation present, in addition to which a large crowd of outsiders filled the bar-room adjoining and the sidewalk in front of the building, all eagerly discussing the merits and demerits of the different candidates mentioned.

The Convention was presided over by Mr. FAIRCHILD, and, immediately after organization, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for County Clerk. Messrs. HENRY W. GENET and JOHN R. BRIGGS were named. On the first ballot GENET received ninety-six votes and the choice was subsequently made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Coroners, voting for but one candidate at each ballot. On the first ballot, Mr. THOMAS H. FERRIS received 62 votes, L. B. WRIGHT 17, and the rest scattering. Mr. FERRIS was declared the nominee of the Convention. Ballots were then taken for the remaining Coroners, and the following gentlemen were nominated: L. B. WRIGHT, Ninth Ward; JOHN GALVIN, Seventh Ward; HENRY HUGHES, Sixth Ward.

A great deal of confusion occurred at the announcement of the last vote for Coroners. The friends of the contestants (HUGHES and HANLON) indulged in a great deal of loud talking and still louder swearing. The friends of HANLON claim that the result of the vote was in his favor, but that by some alleged hocus pocus arrangement the votes were changed and HUGHES declared nominated.

The Convention broke up amid great confusion, after appointing a Committee to wait on the candidates and tender them the nominations. The presence of a detachment of the Fifteenth Precinct Police had a very salutary effect in preserving order during the proceedings.

THE TENTH TAMMANY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Tammany Committee to nominate an Assemblyman for the Tenth District met last night, at Bunce's Hotel, corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street, and adjourned to meet again this evening at BERTRAM'S saloon, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street. No business was transacted owing to the absence of several of the members of the Committee.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention met last evening, and nominated MICHAEL QUIGLY by acclamation.

The World's Fair of 1862.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Commissioners representing the interests of Americans at the World's Fair, at an adjourned meeting, have appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, Chairman; HENRY KENNEDY; WM. SEATON, of Washington, and JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, the last named Secretary. It is their duty to make all necessary preparatory arrangements for the exhibition. An office is to be established at Washington, and a description of all articles intended for exhibition submitted to the Committee for their action. Inventors or other exhibitors can apply to any one of the Commissioners or of the Executive Committee.

Election of State Officers in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Legislature, this afternoon, elected State officers as follows:

Auditor of Accounts—JEPTHA BRADLEY, St. Albans.
Superintendent State Prison—HIRAM HARLOW.
Directors State Prison—BARRON MONETIN, C. C. MARTIN and LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Senatorial Nomination.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The People's Union Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fourth District, has been in session two days. On the two hundreth and third ballot Hon. LYMAN TRUMAN was nominated for Senator.

The Steamships Fulton and Edinburgh Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The steamships *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, which left New-York on Saturday last, passed Cape Race this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and both were boarded and late commercial and news dispatches for Europe placed on board.

Arrival of the Arabia in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at her dock at 8:30 P. M.

Her mails go forward by the morning train, *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 17—P. M.

FLOUR has improving demand. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in the street, 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. WHEAT sells readily in car-lots for milling here at $1 18@$1 21 for Red State; $1 25 for Red Western; $1 30 for White Genesee, and $1 38@$1 39 for White Michigan. OATS, 36c., is paid for car-lots of State delivered, and 25,000 bush. State afloat, 37c.; 3,000 bush. Quinte, 64c.; 17,300 bush. part at 70c., part on private terms, and 80c. for 6,000 bush. very choice to arrive; 14,000 bush. Canada West, 70c., and 6,000 bush. Canada East on private terms, and 4,500 bush. Brockport on terms that did not transpire. Nothing done in CORN. WHISKY active to-day, nearly